

## Fugitives forced warder to help them scale wall with pistol hidden in running shoe

### Baker sets up enquiry on Brixton jail escape

By RICHARD FORD, POLITICAL CORRESPONDENT  
AND STEWART TENDLER, CRIME CORRESPONDENT

ALL prisoners awaiting trial on terrorism charges have been moved out of Brixton jail in south London, and the government has ordered an independent enquiry into the escape by two IRA suspects on Sunday.

Kenneth Baker, the home secretary, told the Commons that the two remaining prisoners on terrorism charges in Brixton jail were moved under tight security yesterday morning. A new secure unit, designed to hold 43 category A high-risk inmates at Belmarsh prison, Woolwich, is to be opened in September, two months ahead of schedule.

The Home Office has instructed governors of prisons, other than the dispersal prisons, which hold category A inmates, to review their procedures and security arrange-

ments. In a statement to MPs, Mr Baker said governors should give immediate consideration to whether religious services could be provided for high-risk prisoners in their secure units rather than allowing them to move through the prison to chapel.

On Sunday morning Nissen Quinlivan and Pearce McAuley escaped from Brixton prison while being escorted back to their cells from a Mass in the prison chapel. Scotland Yard sources said they forced a prison officer at gunpoint to help them scale the prison wall.

Ministerial embarrassment was heightened by the disclosure that the escape might have been thwarted had the perimeter wall been fitted with an "anti-climb" device, as recommended by Judge Tunin in December 1990. All Brixton's highest security inmates were to be moved to a new prison 11 months later, and "the feeling was that we should muddle by for a few months", one senior Home Office source said.

Quinlivan and McAuley, both aged 26, were remanded at Bow Street magistrates' court on April 4, on charges of conspiring to murder Sir Charles Tibbitts, the former chairman of Whitbread brewers, and of conspiring to cause explosions.

Senior Scotland Yard officers suspect the men are now hiding in a safe house in the London area and may join the current IRA campaign. Yesterday Scotland Yard's anti-terrorism branch raided the homes of known Irish republican supporters and recent visitors to the men.

The pistol used by Quinlivan and McAuley was a small-calibre weapon, probably a 25 holding seven bullets and about four inches long. It was hidden in a cavity in the sole of the baseball-type trainer which McAuley left behind when he escaped. McAuley also left a blood-stained shirt in the street outside the prison.

In the Commons the home secretary came under strong attack from Opposition MPs who called on him to resign. Roy Hattersley, the shadow home secretary, said the public had greeted the escape with a combination of "anger and incredulity that such a thing should happen".

Mr Baker told the Commons that Judge Tunin, the chief inspector of prisons, would carry out an immediate enquiry. He would review the security arrangements for handling high-risk prisoners and assess how they operated at Brixton.

With MPs anxious to know how a pistol and bullets had been smuggled into the prison, Mr Baker said all visitors had to be cleared and their identities verified by the police. They were screened by metal detectors, were not allowed to take in any hand baggage and two officers remained in the room, within sight and earshot of prisoners and their visitors.



Lethal weapon: McAuley's baseball-type trainer, which he abandoned during his escape from Brixton prison on Sunday morning. A small pistol, hidden in a cavity in the sole, was used to threaten prison officers, forcing them to help with the breakout

Prisoners were searched before and after a visit.

Mr Baker said the two men had been given a rub-down search before leaving the secure unit for the chapel and had been escorted by three officers. After the service, a dog patrol supervised them between the chapel and main prison building.

One of the prisoners produced a gun and held a prison officer hostage. The prisoner fired a shot above the officer's head while the other prisoner took the officer's keys and gained access to the prison centre. Another shot was fired which passed through the clothing of an officer. The prisoners and their hostage went through two gates before entering a building's yard. A shot was fired to keep pursuing staff at bay.

Once over the wall, they threatened a prison officer cleaning his car, drove away in the vehicle, but abandoned it when their route was blocked. On Brixton Hill they stopped a driver, ordered him from his car and shot him in the upper right thigh before driving into Brixton. There they abandoned the car and, with money taken from the car driver, took a taxi to Baker Street underground station.

The area around the station is crowded with tourists, even on a Sunday morning, and police appealed for information on possible sightings.

Mr Baker did not answer allegations by Roy Hattersley, the shadow home secretary, that the men had been held together in an annex overlooking a building's yard from which they fled the prison, or that one gate in the prison had been open because its security lock had not been fixed.

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Baker: ordered enquiry into jail escape

### Briton treated well by Baghdad



Richter: treated well and "remarkably perky" by MICHAEL BRYNEN, DIPLOMATIC EDITOR

IAN Richter, the British businessman imprisoned on bribery charges in Iraq since 1986, said yesterday that he had been treated "remarkably well", and conditions had improved since the end of the Gulf war.

His wife Shirley was allowed to see him yesterday for the first time in a year, after receiving an Iraqi visa and help from the Soviet embassy in Baghdad.

Mr Richter, aged 45, was interviewed in his cell by Independent Television News, raising hopes that he may soon be released. The Foreign Office said yesterday that it was making "every effort" to secure his freedom and was working for his release as soon as possible.

Mr Richter told ITN that he had his own cell with a cooker where he was allowed to prepare his food. He had plenty of exercise and access to tuition - though he had been denied the chance to take an examination in accountancy. His interviewer said he was tanned, fit and "remarkably perky" although a bit thin. There were food and water shortages during the Gulf war, especially during the bombing.

Mr Richter said he had no idea when he would be released. "One waves high and low and has ups and downs, but there is very little hard information to come by."

### Major pledges shake-up of environment control

By MICHAEL MCCARTHY, ENVIRONMENT CORRESPONDENT

JOHN Major yesterday followed his predecessor Margaret Thatcher in proclaiming a comprehensive vision of global environmental dangers, and went further by announcing plans for Britain's first integrated Environmental Protection Agency, an idea the Thatcher government twice rejected.

In his first significant green speech, Mr Major laid claim to the off-declared Thatcher concern for the health problems of the planet, from destruction of tropical forests to destabilisation of the global atmosphere, though with a homelier touch to his rhetoric: the world's population, he said, harking back to his childhood reading, had be- come a "natural resource like Billy Bunter, happily consuming without reckoning the cost, and waiting for a postal order to turn up. "Not any more," he said.

In a lengthy address to the Sunday Times environmental conference in London, clearly designed to capture the environmental high ground from the Labour party in advance of the election, Mr Major promised that the government would provide environmental leadership. He coupled the announcement of the new agency with the promise of a complete progress

report on the 352 policy commitments contained in last year's environment white paper, from eco-labelling to environmental education, on the anniversary of its publication in September. This would be the first of a regular series of such reports, he said.

He also hinted at a number of initiatives of which the Thatcher government fought shy, including a greater emphasis on energy efficiency, and a tightening of the target for controlling British emissions of the principal gas causing the greenhouse effect, carbon dioxide, which at present is stabilisation at 1990 levels by 2005. This is regarded as inadequate by most British environmentalists: if possible, the prime minister said, it would be improved.

However, Mr Major took a leaf out of Mrs Thatcher's book by devoting a large part of his speech to international environmental problems, and their effect on all countries. Speaking of the destruction of the tropical forests, he said that Brazil's loss or Malaysia's loss was Britain's loss as well, adding: "We are destroying the world's lungs, and burning our knowledge bank."

He made much of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development to be held in Rio de

Janeiro next June, the so-called "Earth Summit", committing himself to attend, and hoping that national leaders from every country would do so. He promised that the conference and its aims, particularly a global climate treaty, a strengthening of UN environmental institutions, and the question of aid to the Third World to help them cope with environmental problems, would be high on the agenda of next week's G7 summit.

The prime minister took a swipe at the United States and its refusal so far to set a target of its own for carbon dioxide emissions, pointing out that America alone was responsible for 23 per cent of world carbon dioxide production.

He went on to remind industry of its environmental responsibilities, saying that the government would introduce pollution taxes, and praising the power of the green consumer.

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### Yugoslavs pull back from brink of war

From ROGER BOYES in LJUBLJANA

YUGOSLAVIA took a step back from bloody civil war yesterday after the federal government accepted a peace agreement mediated by the European Community.

The deal reached by Yugoslavia's eight-man presidency and Slovenian leaders to declare a truce in the conflict over Slovenian independence requires the approval of the federal government, the federal presidency and the Slovenian parliament. The federal government yesterday accepted all parts of the pact reached on the island of Brioni, off Croatia's Adriatic coast, and the Slovenian parliament is expected to vote on the agreement tomorrow, the Tanjug news agency reported.

If the fragile peace holds, even for the agreed three-month cooling-off period, it will be a notable triumph for the previously untested crisis managers of the European Community and the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe. But Western diplomats reported that the Yugoslav federal army high command, al-

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Uneasy Serbs, page 8

### Superpowers try to spike Middle East guns

From PHILIP JACOBSON IN PARIS

BRIMMING with good intentions, representatives of the five permanent members of the United Nations Security Council - the United States, the Soviet Union, France, Britain and China - yesterday began talks in Paris on ways to control the arms trade that inflicts such misery and destruction upon the world, most recently in the Middle East.

Or, to put it another way, the five most successful merchants of death - the United States, Soviet Union, France, Britain and China - got together in an attempt to find a formula which might enable them to continue dominating this lucrative line of business but feel better about it.

Exports of military hardware by Britain, France, the United States and the Soviet Union put Saddam Hussein at the top of the Middle East firepower

league. The first three powers then combined to defeat him with even better weapons, while the fourth looked on approvingly, leaving the Chinese to jump aboard the new control bandwagon rather earlier than they might have wished.

Yesterday's Paris talks came as President Gorbachev, responding to an urgent appeal from President Bush for speedy progress on strategic arms reductions (Sart), despatched Alexander Bessmertnykh, the Soviet foreign minister, to Washington. Mr Bessmertnykh, who arrives in the United States tomorrow, hopes to clear the way for a superpower summit later this month.

On the agenda in Paris yesterday were proposals to establish guidelines that would permit more effective monitoring of weapons sales around the globe in an attempt to draw up a code of conduct

governing the export of all military hardware. According to Daniel Bernard, spokesman for the French foreign ministry: "This is a preliminary meeting that will be followed by others, with the objective of securing agreement and openness among the five on the political front." He said that the process of limiting arms sales would be "long, complex and necessarily subtle".

But the five themselves supply by far the greatest proportion of the arms in question. None shows any sign of being ready to step back from a market that has boomed since the Gulf war demonstrated the attractions of possessing the latest high technology on the battlefield.

Although the content of the talks at the Kleber conference centre is likely to be kept secret, the Middle East is Continued on page 20, col 1



Bessmertnykh: hopes to clear way for summit

### Bank of England considers BCCI lifeline

By NICHOLAS WOOD, POLITICAL CORRESPONDENT

BANK of England officials were last night meeting representatives of the ruler of Abu Dhabi about a possible lifeboat operation on behalf of about 120,000 savers and small businessmen who stand to lose up to £750 million from the collapse of the Bank of Credit and Commerce International.

Britain has asked Sheikh Zayed bin Sultan al-Nahyan, BCCI's main shareholder and president of the United Arab Emirates, to cover most losses which threaten the livelihood and savings of many members of the Asian community.

The meeting was also attended by senior monetary officials of the Abu Dhabi government and the UAE Central Bank. News of the meeting was disclosed in the Commons by John Maples, the economic secretary to the Treasury, as he came under strong pressure from both sides of the House to relax the rules governing the scheme that pays compensation to bank depositors. Mr Maples said that Sheikh Zayed had played a constructive role over the past few years and had injected capital into the bank on several occasions. Under the scheme, 75 per cent of deposits are paid out, up to a maximum of £15,000. However, Mr Maples rejected calls for more generous treatment, saying that the level of compensation had been set by the House to protect small investors.

After a tip-off from a BCCI employee at the beginning of the year, the Bank had appointed Price Waterhouse, the accountants, to conduct an investigation. The Serious Fraud Office has now decided to investigate BCCI's affairs.

Mr Maples announced that after a meeting with the Bank of England, Touche Ross, the liquidator, and nine high street banks, arrangements were being made to help small firms hit by the closure to find new bankers quickly. He hoped that similar arrangements could be made for small depositors. Small businesses hit by the collapse would be able to get free advice from Touche Ross for the next six weeks.

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#### TODAY IN THE TIMES

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A view of the National Gallery's new extension, to be opened by the Queen today - and a how-to-find them guide to the greatest of its treasures Page 13

#### HOLIDAYS

Mary Ann Sieghart has some words of comfort for British expatriates furious about the "spoiling" of Provence after the success of Peter Mayle's books Page 14

#### ABORTION

In a letter to The Times, Dame Josephine Barnes and members of the Birth Control Trust call for a review of NHS abortion procedure Page 15

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Claims that Ronald Reagan's 1980 election campaign staff delayed the release of American hostages in Iran have resurfaced Page 10

#### DEFENCE

The defence white paper prepared by Tom King's department, published today, calls for strength in the face of Soviet instability Page 2

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# Old people in care homes are strapped to chairs and drugged



Harman: "Something is crying out to be done"

NEW safeguards to protect old people from abuse and neglect in private residential homes were demanded by Labour yesterday after a report detailed cases in which elderly people had been tied to chairs and drugged.

No Place Like Home, co-written by Harriet Harman, Labour's health spokeswoman, and published by Nalco, the government officers' union, alleged that, in many private homes, defenceless people were being "abused, neglected, humiliated and degraded".

The report has dealt with cases decided by the Registered Homes Tribunal, the old people's homes watchdog, during the past two years, and the authors claim the cases are evidence of widespread maltreatment. Virginia

Defenceless old folk in many private homes are being abused, neglected, humiliated and degraded, Nalco and Labour allege. Philip Webster reports

Bottomley, health minister, said yesterday that old people in private residential homes should be protected from abuse by more safeguards. She said, however, that to suggest that an epidemic of abuse was occurring was illogical and irresponsible.

Mrs Bottomley admitted there were problems and failings from time to time. "There are 11,000

registered care homes in England, but last year there were only 18 cases where owners of homes and registration authorities were in dispute," she said.

Cases outlined in the report include:

- a woman aged 90 who was tied to a chair and sedated;
- a home proprietor found by a tribunal to be unfit to have control. He had shown a total disregard for the law, did not appear for trial on some occasions and failed to pay fines. He had also shown a total disregard for and ignorance of the duties associated with running a home;
- residents being asked to live in attic rooms, which had to be reached via steep stairs, and to manage without central heating.

lavatories, bathrooms or wash basins;

- a home in north London where women were left in their nightclothes for the whole day, and were unattended for long periods;
- a home in Lancashire where residents had dirty bed clothing, and procedures for obtaining prescribed medicines for patients were unsatisfactory;
- a proprietor in London who administered drugs to a resident for whom the medication had not been prescribed.

The report also highlighted what it called inadequate staffing levels, and made 22 recommendations, which included barring owners who have run a bad home from starting another, laying down national guidelines for

staffing levels in homes and increasing the number of council inspectors of homes.

Mrs Harman said: "The government rightly reacted promptly to recent revelations about wrongdoing in children's homes, but they are slow to act when there is evidence of neglect and abuse against old people. ... If reading the cases in this report makes you fear growing old, then something is crying out to be done."

The government was complacent, Nalco, whose members are responsible for inspecting and registering homes, called for more resources from the government, a proper staff training programme and better pay. John Findlay, its social services officer, said: "Although our report highlights some

very bad cases, our main concern is to ensure the best quality care in all residential homes. We want to ensure that the elderly, and all those in residential homes, are properly cared for."

He told a Westminster press conference: "Even though these are only a minority of cases ... one case of this sort is one too many."

Mrs Bottomley said: "There is no monopoly of virtue in the public or private sector, and things can go just as wrong in one as the other. We are determined to safeguard standards in all sectors." Reforms were under way to ensure regular inspections of registered homes, to help residents complain about abuse and to punish owners who broke the rules, she added.

## Concern grows over troop cuts in defence white paper

By MICHAEL EVANS, DEFENCE CORRESPONDENT

THE government's defence white paper to be published today will emphasise that Britain still needs a strong defence to counter-balance instability in the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe.

Senior Conservative MPs and retired military commanders say that Tom King, the defence secretary, is planning to create an army that will be too small to fulfil all its commitments.

Over the next few years, Britain's defence commitments are being reduced by the equivalent of 14 infantry battalions: seven from the British Army of the Rhine and three from Berlin, as part of the military withdrawal from Europe, and four from Hong Kong by 1997 when the colony reverts to Chinese rule. The political proposal, however, is to cut the number of infantry battalions by 19, which means there will be five fewer battalions to carry out the remaining commitments, MPs have warned.

The executive committee of the army board, which met again yesterday to decide how to apportion the cuts, is also believed to be concerned at the proposed reduction in infantry battalions from 55 to

36. The board members are expected to express their concern to the Defence Council, which includes Mr King, as chairman, and Field Marshal Sir Richard Vincent, the new chief of defence staff.

General Sir John Akehurst, former deputy supreme allied commander Europe, said yesterday that at least six more battalions were required than the proposed 36. Sir John, Colonel of The Royal Anglian Regiment, said ministers should be under no illusions about the strength of feeling in the country against the proposals. "The smallest army in our history, both numerically and as a proportion of our population, is now being planned," he said. The white paper will say that instability in Eastern Europe could produce conflicts that might threaten peace by spilling over into Nato countries. Events outside Europe, such as the proliferation of sophisticated arms, could also pose a threat to Nato territory.

The white paper will underline the importance of maintaining a credible and invulnerable strategic nuclear deterrent, based on four Trident missile submarines due to replace the Polaris vessels

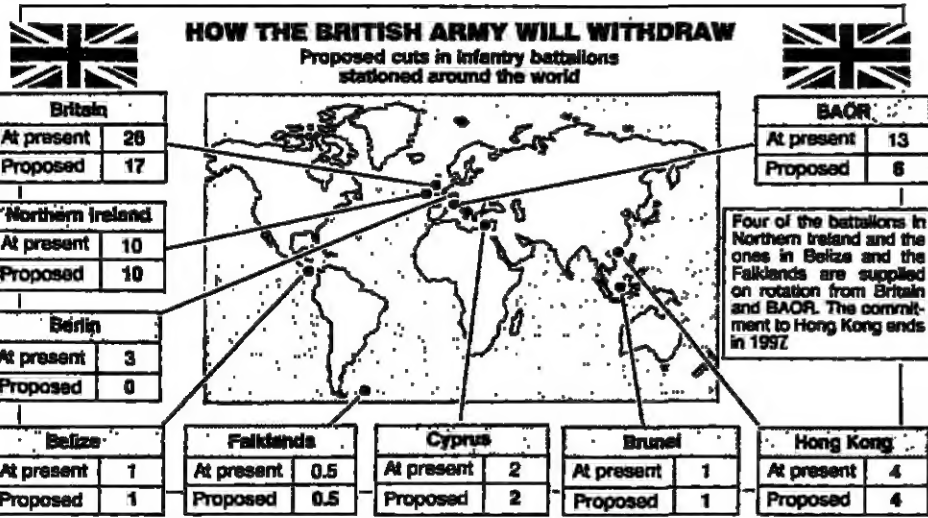
in the mid-1990s. It will say that a new tactical air-surface nuclear missile for RAF Tornado GR1 aircraft will enter service at the turn of the century.

The defence budget for 1991-92 will rise to £24,027 million, including £1,157 million for Gulf war costs. However, the budget will fall in real terms over the next two years, with plans for £23,350 million in 1992-93 and £23,390 million in 1993-94.

A three-year efficiency programme is expected to show savings over £2,100 million between 1988 and 1991. The government also hopes to raise up to £800 million from the sale of land and buildings over the next five years.

Gulf War costs were about £2.2 billion but other countries are contributing £2,028 million: Kuwait £660 million, Saudi Arabia £580 million, United Arab Emirates £275 million, Germany £275 million, Japan £183 million, Belgium £15 million, Denmark £8 million, South Korea £16 million and Luxembourg £1 million.

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## Asian clients bitter at their treatment

HARNAM Sohail lost £80,000 in one afternoon when the Bank of Credit and Commerce International collapsed. A partner in a car trade company, in Greenford, west London, he had put everything he had into the bank. Mr Sohail counts himself lucky; many of his friends have lost far more but like many others he is very bitter about the way he feels the Asian community has been treated.

"They would never have done this to any other bank. The Asians ought to get together and fight for their money back," he says. "Many of us had no other facilities at any other bank. We used BCCI because they treated Asians well. I was the perfect customer but other banks don't want to know me now, and I can't even pay my staff."

Mr Shabal from Pinner, northwest London, was a member of staff at BCCI for seven years; now he has lost £1,000 and his job. "The liquidators treated us very badly. We had no idea that they were coming. We just got a message to lock all our doors. I thought it was a tip-off

Alice Thomson reports on anger surrounding the collapse of BCCI

for a burglary but the receivers came in and just ordered us out. You can't help thinking it has something to do with our colour."

Sunrise, the independent Asian radio station, which broadcasts to 700,000 Asians in Britain took hundreds of calls from desperate listeners over the weekend. Today it is setting up a helpline in various languages. The chief executive Abbar Lit said: "Thirty per cent of Asian business banks with BCCI. We've been inundated by calls from as far as India and Pakistan. A lot of our big businesses are also involved. I fear it will set the Asian community back by ten years."

Mr Lit said that the community felt strongly that the banking world had never wanted BCCI to succeed because it was Asian. "They feel they have worked hard in Britain and they have been victimised. They ask which bank can put its hand on its heart and say it hasn't laundered any drugs money."

However Mr Lit said that one of the problems preventing the Asians from complaining too forcibly is that many have been avoiding VAT and the Inland Revenue through offshore accounts and will not want their accounts looked into too carefully.

## Investors face wait of months

By LINDSAY COOK, MONEY EDITOR

INVESTORS and businesses with money frozen in the Bank of Credit and Commerce International (BCCI) may have a long wait before they get any of their money back from the Deposit Protection Board.

The scheme, set up under the 1979 Banking Act, will pay out up to £15,000 per claim, which works out at 75 per cent of the first £20,000 invested. Where joint accounts or partnerships are concerned the scheme will pay up to £15,000 each.

Compensation is limited to accounts held in sterling and with the 25 branches of the bank in Britain. This means that a large number of British expatriates in Spain, who had accounts with BCCI in Gibraltar, will be excluded.

Claims cannot be made until BCCI is wound up, which will take at least a month. The delay in compensation being paid after that will largely depend on details of the BCCI records. Some customers of the British & Commonwealth Merchant Bank (B & CMB), which collapsed last June, had to wait more than six months for payment. Last year the scheme paid out £7.97 million.

A rapid reference system has been set up by the Bank of England to help BCCI customers who need to borrow from other banks to keep their businesses running. The liquidators will tell banks of the status of their BCCI accounts.



Nature's gift: the sculptor Julie Wright presents bronze badgers to Mr Major at the Sunday Times environment show at Olympia yesterday

## Regulators at the eye of the storm

Britain's proposed environment agency should heed the hurdles confronting its cousin across the Atlantic, writes Susan Ellicott

FOR the past 21 years, America's Environmental Protection Agency, one of many special federal bureaux, has regulated threats to the environment ranging from air pollution to waste disposal. But its current director, William Reilly, a former head of World Wildlife Fund USA, has faced frequent opposition from the White House on big issues, such as America's response to global warming.

Employees say that the agency is bound to be controversial. It has a \$5 billion annual budget and 15,000 staff. The director is appointed by the US president, who requires that the White House office of budget and management approve any policy measures to ensure that

over-zealous regulators are unlikely to damage the national economy.

Last year, for example, Alan Bromley, Mr Bush's science adviser, and John Sununu, his chief domestic policy adviser, tempered Mr Reilly's working for a speech given by President Bush on global warming. The White House wanted Mr Bush to play down pressure from America's powerful environmental lobby to allocate federal money for anti-warming

efforts. His speech was amended to call for more scientific studies.

The agency is also frequently under pressure from special-interest groups. If regulators call for tighter laws on car emissions or pesticide use, lobbyists for industry and agricultural organisations urge members of Congress to vote against the agency's proposals. Dave Cohen, an administrative assistant to Mr Reilly, said: "We always find ourselves at the eye of the

hurricane, surrounded by forces both economic and environmental."

The agency was founded in December 1970, at the height of the first modern environmental movement. Initially, it was a reorganisation of agencies responsible for monitoring water and air quality. Its powers grew when major legislation gave the agency laws to enforce. In past years, especially since President Bush made the environment a campaign issue in 1988, the agency has grown into a bully pulpit. Under Mr Reilly, the agency has published studies on the effects of passive smoking and has tried to encourage the public to use less energy.

Earlier this year, a coalition of car-makers, steel producers and utility companies fought to prevent the passage in the US Congress of the country's largest update of clean-air laws for more than a decade. The act was eventually passed, but many environmentalists believe that the agency paid a price. Powerful opponents of the Clean Air Act, or politicians from industrial regions, are believed to have blocked congressional consideration of cabinet status for the agency.

Mr Reilly has been waiting for more than a year for Congress to fulfil a pledge by President Bush and lawmakers to elevate his title to secretary of the environment. He attends cabinet meetings and represents America at international conferences on the environment but believes that the agency's clout would be improved by a promotion.

Major's announcement, page 1

## Tentative welcome for agency

By MICHAEL MCCARTHY, ENVIRONMENT CORRESPONDENT

JOHN Major's announcement yesterday of an integrated environmental protection agency was welcomed widely by industry and by environmental pressure groups - in principle.

Reservations were expressed, however, about the details of the proposed body, in particular its precise powers, independence from government and funding, all of which are, at present, extremely vague and will be the subject of a large-scale consultation exercise.

Generally, "green" pressure groups said they would withhold judgment until they saw the outcome of that. Tim Cordy, chief executive of the

Royal Society for Nature Conservation, the umbrella body for the country wildlife trusts and their 200,000 members, said: "We will have to wait and see if the new agency has sufficient muscle, and the independence to flex it, to combat pollution. If it does, then the RSNC will, of course, back it to the hilt."

Establishing the new agency from the National Rivers Authority (NRA), formed in 1989, and Her Majesty's Inspectorate of Pollution, formed in 1987, will require an act of Parliament. The government has undoubtedly brought off a political coup in the announcement, but the practical administrative difficulties it has set itself in unpicking and reassembling a group of new institutions were evident in the distinctly cau-

tious greeting from Lord Crichton, chairman of the rivers authority.

He welcomed the move, but added: "I also hope, and will be strongly recommending to government, that this new body should assume all other existing functions and responsibilities of the NRA." Only the water pollution duties of the NRA are so far scheduled for incorporation into the new agency, according to Mr Major's speech, yet these represent but a small proportion of the authority's work.

David Slater, chief executive of the pollution inspectorate, said: "I think it's very good. It's an idea whose time has come, and it makes sense. It's the logical outcome of the white paper. I hope it can be done as quickly as possible."

## Baring to take National Gallery post

By JOHN YOUNG

NICHOLAS Baring, chairman of the Commercial Union insurance company, is to succeed Lord Rothschild as chairman of the National Gallery trustees next year, it was announced yesterday.

Mr Baring, aged 57, was educated at Eton and Magdalene College, Cambridge. He has been a trustee of the National Gallery since 1989 and is also a member of the executive committee of the National Trust and of the Council of Management of the Architectural Heritage Fund. Lord Rothschild remained as chairman of the trustees in order to oversee the completion of the new Sainsbury Wing, which will be officially opened by the Queen today. Yesterday, both he and Neil MacGregor, the museum's director, echoed the comment made by Simon Sainsbury that the government, not private individuals, should be



Original hat, left, and its successor from the "Holbein"

responsible for important public buildings.

Mr MacGregor said that most of the great Renaissance collection, now housed in the new wing, had been acquired for the nation with funds specifically voted by Parliament for the purpose. The trustees were now lobbying for



Original hat, left, and its successor from the "Holbein"

their purchase grant, frozen for seven years, to be increased and also for it to be made easier for people to give pictures in return for tax concessions.

Mr MacGregor also disclosed that a portrait of Alexander Monro, the town clerk of Landsbury in

Bavaria, dating from about 1480, had previously been disguised by the addition of an intense blue background. It had been assumed to be a portrait of Martin Luther by Hans Holbein.

However, radiography and pigment analysis showed that the paint used for the background was prussian blue, something not known to artists until the 18th or 19th century. Removing the paint uncovered the original brown background, as well as disclosing that the hat, which for 200 years had resembled a skullcap, was originally much taller.

Experts believe that the alterations might have been to give the impression that it was by Holbein to make it more attractive to collectors. It was acquired by the first Marquess of Buckingham for his collection at Stowe in the 1790s.

## IRA plot foiled

Irish police yesterday foiled an IRA cross-border bombing mission after they surprised a gang of masked gunmen who had held a family of nine hostage at a point at their home at Lifford, Co Donegal, near the border. Three of the gang were arrested as they fled in the family's car and a van. Irish Army experts later sealed off the area and examined a lorry containing explosives.

## £60,500 harness

A gilt bronze harness mount found in Hertfordshire in the 1950s doubled its high estimate to sell for £60,500 at Sotheby's in London yesterday. Shaped like a playing card with bearded hands at each end, it was made in Ireland in the eighth or ninth century and was found a few yards from the Roman road of Watling Street. The mount is thought to have dropped from a horse or chariot.

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Rescue operation, page 1



# Advice on Brixton security overruled by prison chiefs

By QUENTIN COWDRY, HOME AFFAIRS CORRESPONDENT

THE escape of two IRA suspects on Sunday might well have been averted had the Home Office decided to respond to a secret recommendation from the chief inspector of prisons that the perimeter wall at Brixton jail be fitted with an overhanging "anti-climb" device.

It is understood that prison administrators overruled the recommendation, made by Judge Tunin last December, arguing that it was not worth making the wall more secure because all Brixton's highest security inmates were to be moved to a new London prison 11 months later. "The feeling was that we should muddle by for a few months," one senior Home Office source said.

Ministerial embarrassment over the escape, now regarded as the worst security lapse at a jail on mainland Britain since the escape of the Soviet spy George Blake from Wormwood Scrubs in October 1966, was heightened by the disclosure that the escape would have been prevented had the prison's outer wall been fitted with a "gander" - a section protruding upwards from the top of the wall to prevent inmates climbing up.

Ganders have been fitted progressively since the early 1970s to existing high security jails and remand centres such as Brixton, which hold large numbers of category A inmates. New high-security prisons have them as standard.

Judge Tunin was surprised to discover, during his formal investigation of Brixton in March last year, that the jail's outer wall did not have a

gander, or back as they are more commonly known. He recommended in a confidential annex to his report that one should be fitted immediately as part of a general upgrading of the jail's physical security.

The report, published last December, said that the south London jail held about the same number of category A inmates as an average top-security jail yet was much less secure.

Brandon O'Friel, chairman of the Prison Governors' Association, said ganders had also not been fitted to jails at Manchester, Leeds and Leicester, which also held category A inmates on remand. "At the moment, we have a mix of security standards in the system," Mr O'Friel said. "Some of the older jails represent a much greater risk than others."

There are three special jail units in England and Wales for the most dangerous category A inmates. They are at Leicester, Full Sutton, Hum-



Judge Tunin: secret recommendations ignored

berside, and Parkhurst on the Isle of Wight.

Liberal elements within the prison service fear that the furore over the breakout may dilute moves, started in the wake of last year's jail riots, to create better conditions for prisoners. "We're all afraid that the pendulum will now swing firmly towards up-grading security," one reformist governor said.

The breakout may also renew debate on setting up special jails on the mainland for suspected and convicted terrorists, such as the Maze near Belfast. Lord Mountbatten recommended this after his enquiry into the Blake escape, but this was rejected by ministers on the ground that it would give the IRA a propaganda platform on the mainland and could lead to even more escapes.

Penal reformers joined the Prison Officers' Association in claiming that cuts in operational spending on prisons had jeopardised security. The association said that routine searches at Brixton had ended and that too few staff were on duty at weekends.

Stephen Shaw, director of the Prison Reform Trust, said: "We don't think it is coincidental that the riot at Strangeways occurred at a weekend, as did this escape. In prisons such as Brixton, only half of the staff are on duty at best at weekends. At worst, it can sometimes be as little as a quarter."

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Family grief: Janet Brown, holding her daughter Emma, wipes away a tear as a memorial is unveiled to her murdered husband, Police Constable Laurence Brown, in Hackney, east London, yesterday. Emma, aged one and a half, laid flowers on the memorial first from where her father fell on August 28 last year. Constable Brown was gunned down by Mark Gaylor when he and a colleague responded to a hoax

emergency call about a car break-in in Hackney. Gaylor was jailed for life but committed suicide.

Sir Peter Ingham, Metropolitan Police commissioner, told more than 250 people at the unveiling that Constable Brown was dedicated to community service. The film director Michael Winner, trustee of the Police Memorial Trust, praised policeman for their bravery in the face of danger.

## Job chances for graduates fall by 20 per cent

By JOHN O'LEARY, HIGHER EDUCATION CORRESPONDENT

A THIRD of employers question the government's policy of expanding higher education because they believe there are already too many graduates, a survey of 300 leading firms has shown.

The Association of Graduate Recruiters (AGR) annual survey of vacancies, published yesterday, shows a 20 per cent decline in job opportunities. The non-industrial sector shows the sharpest drop.

Almost two-thirds of companies had cut their requirements between November and May. The industrial sector, which reduced its graduate intake by a fifth last year, was able to meet its targets but other firms cut vacancies by about a third.

The survey, the largest of its kind, shows graduate pay suffering as a result. Although starting salaries rose by 7.6 per cent since 1990, it was the first time since 1975 that no upward drift had occurred during the year. Starting salaries in 1991 are expected to average £12,600, with legal services offering the most at an average £16,750. Public service organisations increased their forecast starting salaries by the most but are still below the overall average.

A year ago, 43 per cent of organisations in the AGR were experiencing major difficulties in recruiting graduates, and in 1989 the figure was 64 per cent. In the latest survey, not one company was having major difficulties in all areas.

A commentary to the survey said it presented "a very stark picture indeed. Vacancies are expected to fall dramatically this summer, with opportunities for this year's output of graduates likely to be over a fifth lower than those available to last year's graduates."

Helen Perkins, the head of management development at Price Waterhouse Europe, in

her chairman's address to the AGR's annual conference at Warwick university, said that the recession was not solely responsible for the downturn.

"Graduate recruitment is something of a fashion and, as with all fashion trends, a sheep-like mentality inevitably creeps in." One senior director had said that he had had no intention of cutting graduate recruitment until he had read that IBM and ICI were doing so.

Ms Perkins said that firms would be demanding higher quality but lower quantity in their graduate intake this year. A number of large companies were considering the introduction of "fast track" entry schemes, differentiating between their new graduates in terms of salary and training.

## Electrical gremlins run loose

By NICK NUTTALL

TECHNOLOGY CORRESPONDENT

BRITAIN'S homes, offices and factories are in a fog of invisible electromagnetic radiation putting at risk everything from computers and surveillance equipment to alarm systems and heart pacemakers.

Up to 80 per cent of electrical goods sold in Britain emit unacceptable levels of electromagnetic radiation which can interfere dangerously with other equipment, experts at AEA Technology, Harwell, Oxfordshire, said yesterday.

Problems range from electronic petrol pumps giving wrong prices when Citizens Band radios are used near by to stray emissions from train station cables rupturing fuses in trackside circuits.

When Ronald Reagan was US president car garage doors in California were known to open and shut at will as he flew home in Air Force 1, the presidential plane crammed with the latest in electrical high technology.

Workers at a factory in Japan were killed and injured when stray electromagnetic radiation sent robots swinging out of control.

David Whitworth, an electromagnetic expert at AEA, said he feared the problem would increase as levels of electrical goods, including cellular phones, pagers and radios.

Mr Whitworth, speaking on the eve of a British Standards Institute conference on the issue, urged British manufacturers to improve the shielding on their electrical equipment in line with makers in Germany and the US.

## How corrupt band of warders destroys hope for jail system

The fires of rhetoric are already beginning to create a "smoke screen" behind which the real culprits for Sunday's IRA breakout from Brixton prison can hide. The real issue is, of course, the standard of security within the prison and those responsible for maintaining it. I believe that much of the blame must rest with a hard core of prison warders who are determined to stand against change.

This sinister cadre, who belong to the Prison Officers' Association, is highly skilled in deliberately allowing minor incidents to develop into explosive situations that they can exploit for their own political ends.

At the end of the day, the blame for Sunday's serious breach of security must lie firmly and squarely at the doors of warders who fail to do their job.

There is no doubt that in every jail in the country, contraband, ranging from hard drugs to alcohol or a loaded pistol is freely available. In some prisons, some of this contraband is smuggled in by corrupt warders.

Prosecutions of corrupt warders, although catalogued, are uncommon because most

A venal cadre of warders is poisoning the jail service, says Brian Stevens, a former inmate

resign once they realise that they have either drawn suspicion upon themselves or have made enough money - and be assured that the pickings are rich - to retire comfortably. There is nothing that sufficient money cannot buy in British prisons today.

The wardens themselves are changing. The recruits have dispensed with the previous 25 years minimum age and the very nature of the job has lost much of the appeal it used to have for the ex-servicemen it traditionally attracted.

This has a serious impact on the prison service. The ex-servicemen had a maturity and depth of experience of working with groups of adult men in difficult circumstances, qualities that could often defuse potentially dangerous situations.

The recruits now accept young men of 21, who more often than not in the current

economic climate, are men with no qualifications, no skills, and often no job experience.

Such a young man is easily trained, but this flexibility is a two-edged sword - for such recruits may follow the examples of the small, but militant cadre that is trying to return our penal system to the Victorian era.

The converse side of this sword could mean that these young men might become the vanguard for true penal reform, an ideal which is unattainable without the wholehearted co-operation and support of the rank-and-file warder.

However, the sinister cadre is skilled in allowing the development of explosive situations that it can exploit for its own ends. Do not be misled by their professional PR.

The blame for this most serious breach of security must lie with warders who fail to do their job.

It is nonsense for them to lay the blame for the lack of security on the Home Office. The Home Office sets policy. Policy is decided in committee. The POA plays a very visible role in committee.

There are decent, hard working caring warders, but just as the Labour party is bleeding from the wounds of Militant, so do the honest warders in the prison service suffer from the damaging criticisms invited by the behaviour of the militant cadre within the POA.

No other trade union enjoys such a stranglehold on both its employers and those in its charge.

Brian Stevens spent four months in Brixton as part of a two-year sentence for trading as a bankrupt. He was released last month after serving 16 months.

## Councils may get help over tax debts

By KERRY GILL

SCOTTISH council leaders were told last night that the government may consider giving them increased powers to recover unpaid poll tax, which now stands at more than £400 million and is threatening jobs and services.

Allan Stewart, the Scottish local government minister, said councils should use existing powers to the full, but indicated that powers may be included in the new council tax legislation that could help recovery. He was speaking after meeting representatives of the Convention of Scottish Local Authorities (Cosla) whose member councils have issued more than two million summary warrants in an effort to recoup bad debts.

Payment of this year's tax has slowed to a trickle in some areas; overall, only 5 per cent of the poll tax has been collected. Jean McFadden, Cosla's president, said that in Glasgow alone the non-payment level could lead to a 40 per cent rise in next year's bills. In Lothian, the debt of £80 million was similar to the region's entire social work budget and one-third of its education budget.

In spite of the huge number of summary warrants issued against debtors, the threat seems to have had little effect. One reason is that sheriff officers, instructed to recover the money, have been swamped by the workload. Procedures to recover the debts could take years and there is no ultimate threat of imprisonment.

## Disaster victims say media made their traumas worse

By MELINDA WHITSTOCK, MEDIA CORRESPONDENT

SURVIVORS of major disasters such as Hillsborough or Zebrugga, rape victims and relatives of murder victims believe their traumas have been made much worse by the media, according to a study published yesterday by the Broadcasting Standards Council.

Many of the 54 survivors and victims interviewed in the study complained that coverage of disasters, accidents and violent crimes - although necessary - had been inaccurate, intrusive, badly timed and in bad taste. Most recommended a complete ban on live television reporting of disasters or motorway pile-ups.

Many went so far as to recommend that the media should be prevented from covering a disaster until relatives were informed, while a minority argued that coverage

should proceed only after relatives had given their permission. The survivors, with 1,050 members of the public interviewed in a separate BSC survey, also condemned the use of recognisable pictures of the dead or seriously injured.

Lord Rees-Mogg, the council's chairman, said the statutory watchdog had no intention of forcing broadcasters to implement such stringent guidelines. "We're trying to take a stage further the discussion so those making editorial decisions are equipped to avoid causing avoidable distress," he said.

Police and ambulance staff interviewed in an earlier BSC study said that television cameras should be allowed to show close-ups of mangled bodies and suffering survivors as a deterrent to behaviour, such as drunk driving. "But the predominant view of the

public is that death deserves some reticence," Lord Rees-Mogg said.

However, Ann Shearer, the author of the report and co-founder of the Campaign for Mentally Handicapped People, said victims accepted that distress was justified only if coverage helped catch offenders or served as a warning. She said the tabloid press was the most guilty of offence.

One victim told her: "I'll never ever trust a reporter again. He printed things I was supposed to have told him and I hadn't. I never once had an interview. I'll never forgive him."

## Bruised leg led to death of rail crash victim

A SHOP assistant who thought she was lucky to have escaped serious injury after being involved in London's Cannon Street rail crash died three days later, an inquest was told yesterday.

A resumed inquest at the city coroner's court into the deaths of Martin Stevens, aged 24, of Peto Wood, Kent, and Patricia McCay, 59, of Forest Hill, south London, heard that she had gone to work after the accident, in which she had suffered bruising to her leg.

Joan Alexander, who man-

aged the shop where Miss McCay worked, said she had apologised for being late. "I am a lucky one because there were so many people with cuts and bruises," Miss McCay had said.

Her condition deteriorated and three days after the crash she collapsed. Professor David Bowen, a pathologist, said the cause of death was bronchial pneumonia and pulmonary embolism.

Mr Stevens, a computer programmer, died of traumatic asphyxia. The inquest continues today.

## French TV's IRA skit prompts Irish protest

By EDWARD GORMAN, IRISH AFFAIRS CORRESPONDENT

THE Irish ambassador in Paris has complained to French broadcasting authorities about a satirical television sketch featuring IRA violence. In a letter delivered yesterday to the Higher Broadcasting Council, Tadhg O'Sullivan condemned the broadcast as deeply offensive and in the worst taste.

The sketch was shown on Canal Plus last month as part of a popular satirical programme called *Les Nuls*, or "The No-Goods". The programme has made a success out of satirising television commercials and turned its attention to this year's advertisement by the Irish Tourist Board.

In the original, the viewer is wooed by scenes of Irish countryside and traditional music and pubs. It ends with the slogan: "You'll come to Ireland for Ireland, and you'll come back for the Irish."

In the sketch, *Les Nuls* use the same opening, but the sequence is interrupted by shots of cottages being blown up on an aircraft. Their caption read: "You'll come to Ireland, and your return trip will be free, paid for by the IRA."

In his letter to Jacques Boutet, president of the broadcasting council, Mr O'Sullivan said: "I am sure you will appreciate that it is not acceptable that a mockery should be made of the tragic

record of violence in Northern Ireland which has resulted in so much loss of life. To do so is deeply offensive and in the worst possible taste."

The ambassador added that the sketch wrongly implied that the Irish Republic was unsafe for French tourists. Alain Berbecean, director of the show, said that most French people realised that the sketch was not meant seriously.



Ratner yesterday - on best behaviour for shareholders

## Ratner emerges from the mire smelling of roses

By JOE JOSEPH

WERE he a man for the grand gesture, Gerald Ratner would have offered his shareholders Marks & Spencer's prawn sandwiches at yesterday's annual meeting.

Better still, the boss of the Ratners jewellery chain could have asked the Savoy hotel's waiters to stroll among the company's loyal investors with trays offering a choice of M&S prawn sandwiches or Ratners' bargain 99p gold earrings. The state of the half-empty trays at the end of the day might have been a better barometer of shareholders' confidence than any show of hands.

Gerald ducked the challenge. He offered them canapés and white wine. And he began the lunchtime business meeting at the Savoy with an apology "to all our shareholders for the remark I made. My comment was made in a light-hearted manner about a particular

product, a sherry decanter set. My mistake was in not realising that a tongue-in-cheek joke would be so widely misquoted."

Mr Ratner's joke in April was to call the decanter set "total crap", to describe an imitation open book with "curled up corners and antique dust" as "in the worst possible taste" and to admit that a pair of Ratners' 99p gold earrings were cheaper than an M&S prawn sandwich "but probably won't last as long". The next day, an inventive Ratners salesman struggled to persuade angry customers that CRAP was in fact an acronym that stood for *Cheap Reliable Affordable Products*. Others might have suggested *Christ, Ratner's A Plonker*.

Yesterday, the chastened Mr Ratner was on his best behaviour. You would have thought that Ratners shareholders might hold their annual meeting in a garishly lit hall with big posters that

screamed "Annual General Meeting. Once-A-Year-Only Offer. Vote Now While Resolutions Last". But no. It was all very posh.

A relieved Mr Ratner admitted he had been worrying about yesterday's meeting. "I was expecting a certain amount of hostility." Then again, he is not weeping too loudly. "We sold 750,000 of those 99p earrings in the month after I made that comment. Sales more than doubled. The antique books are still going well. So is the sherry decanter."

Best of all, many customers who turned their backs on Ratners stores have taken their business to shops like H Samuel, Ernest Jones and Zales. But Ratners owns them too. And since they are swankier than the Ratners stores and charge higher prices, shareholders of Ratners Group plc might benefit from the CRAP fiasco after all. Commend Ratner for A Peasage.

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# Leaked paper discloses deep trouble faced by Tecs

By PHILIP BASSETT, INDUSTRIAL EDITOR

TRAINING and Enterprise Councils have deep-seated and worsening problems and a relationship with the government that is on the verge of breaking down, according to an employment department document disclosed by the Labour party yesterday.

Ministers are insisting publicly that the 82 Tecs, the business-led bodies that run training in the UK, are going well. Michael Howard, the employment secretary, painted a glowing picture of their future in a speech last week to a Tec conference.

The leaked document ac-

quired by the Labour party, however, says that Tecs are struggling and suggests moving to a new relationship with the employment department because present relations are no longer sustainable.

Sir Geoffrey Holland, permanent secretary with the management consultants Coopers and Lybrand Deloitte, prepared the confidential document, which is dated last Tuesday. It is the outcome of a detailed review of the department's relationships with Tecs. While acknowledging that Tecs are "an exciting and innovative development", the review says that their relationship with the employment department is "running into difficulties".

The document amounts to a wide-ranging dismissal of the key relationship governing the Tecs after less than a year of their being started by the government. Apart from being embarrassed over the constant leaking of such a high-level official paper so soon after it was drafted, the employment department insisted, however, that the document was not confidential, saying that its contents had been made known both to staff within the department and at last week's Tec conference.

Sir Geoffrey says in the review: "Tensions have developed on both sides, exacerbated by the economic recession and funding constraints." He accepts that, though tensions between the government and Tecs were inevitable, but says: "The problems are more deep-seated than this, and are increasing rather than diminishing." He adds that "unless there is a change in approach the present relationship is not sustainable".

The paper, which ministers are now studying, rejects the option of integrating Tecs more into the department, or that of giving Tecs full autonomy. Instead, it suggests a "strategic alliance" between ministers and Tecs.

Tony Blair, Labour's employment spokesman, said that the paper was "an extraordinary and shocking document" that exposed "a wilful neglect of Britain's training needs at the heart of government policy".

Labour suffered its own embarrassing setback yesterday when the TGWU transport workers' union voted to boycott the government's youth training programme for unemployed young people. The decision, taken at the TGWU conference in Blackpool, is the first formal withdrawal of support from the scheme by a trade union and will be exploited by government ministers.

## Willis is cheered by talks

By OUR INDUSTRIAL CORRESPONDENT

TRADE union leaders emerged encouraged but cautious from 10 Downing Street yesterday after their first discussion with a British prime minister on economic issues since the early 1980s.

Norman Willis, general secretary of the TUC, said John Major clearly shared unions' concerns on several issues, including rising unemployment. But there were also considerable differences, he said. While renewing the unions' call for a new "social partnership" with the government, Mr Willis played down a possible return to regular "beer and sandwiches" sessions at number 10.

Indeed, yesterday's meeting might not have occurred but for the need to uphold international etiquette. The visit to number 10 by a delegation of trade union leaders from the seven leading industrial nations was part of the final prelude to this month's G7 meeting in London.

Yet it leaves a British Conservative prime minister in the curious role of messenger carrying the views of trade unionists to his fellow premiers. It was, said Mr Willis, a role Mr Major had undertaken to carry out.

Mr Major had been courteous but firm on areas of disagreement. However, the atmosphere was a great deal better than during rare meetings with Margaret Thatcher. "It could hardly have been worse," Mr Willis said.

The trade union advisory committee to the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development said that unemployment in member states could rise by four million from the present total of 24 million.

Diary, page 14



High polish: the stage being set at Pinewood studios for Anton Kuniyev and Natalia Bashkatova to film the ICI cinema commercial

## Russian dance company steps into high fashion

By LIZ SMITH, FASHION EDITOR

THE worlds of dance and fashion enjoy a long tradition of keeping in step, from Bakst's exotic designs for Nijinsky at the start of this century to the high-performance stretch fabrics that have moved from stage to street today. ICI Fibres has signed a sponsorship contract with the Bolshoi Ballet Grigorovich Company to relaunch ICI's Tactel, a Polyamide

yarn normally used in sportswear, into the arena of high fashion. This month the 60-member troupe, formed by Yuri Grigorovich from the Bolshoi Academy and other leading Russian dance schools, starts a tour of Australia, Hong Kong and America before reaching Europe next year. Each production requires more than 25,000 metres of cloth, which

will be supplied by ICI, as well as publicity campaign will link the strength and fluidity of the Tactel to the movements of dance.

Mr Grigorovich, with two of his foremost dancers, Anton Kuniyev and Natalia Bashkatova, are in London to film Tactel's 40-second cinema commercial. The costumes

have been created by Nicole Farhi, winner of a Design Council award for her French Connection mass market wear. Her designs range from a trench coat in a silky peach-bloom microfibre and stretchy Lycra and Tactel T-shirts to a bias-cut floaty one-shouldered ballet dress.

Design, page 12

## Bike crash man wins £600,000 damages

A motor cycle crash victim won £600,000 damages in the High Court yesterday for brain damage injuries received in an accident while a pillion passenger.

Mr Justice Otton approved the agreed award to Craig Guest, aged 38, of Peterborough, Cambridgeshire, which will be paid by the estate of Adam Burbage, the motor cycle rider, who died in the crash. Mr Guest is now severely disabled and confined to a wheelchair.

Liability had been denied and Mr Guest's award was reduced by 25 per cent because of contributory negligence. It was alleged that he knew or should have known that Mr Burbage was breaking a 30mph speed limit.

## Paediatrician struck off

A children's doctor who helped to raise thousands of pounds for charity was struck off yesterday for indecent assaults on three teenage girl patients.

A General Medical Council hearing in Marylebone, central London, was told that Michael Salmon, aged 56, a consultant paediatrician at the Royal Buckinghamshire hospital, Aylesbury, was jailed for three years in 1990 for the offences, which he committed between 1982 and 1985.

## Hostage charge

A man aged 40 appeared before Newport magistrates, Gwent, accused of the attempted murder of Donald Stewart, who was held for 30 hours in an armed siege last week. He is also charged with abducting Mr Stewart and possessing a sawn-off shotgun and ammunition with intent to endanger life.

## MP barred

Sir Trevor Skeet, Tory MP for Bedfordshire North, has been suspended from his local Conservative club for six months after a disagreement over the use of an £80,000 bequest to the club.

## Burns award

Ben Smith, aged six, of Romford, Essex, was awarded £25,000 damages by the High Court for throat burns received after drinking caustic soda left in a beer mug at a local football club.

## Heavy rock

Chris van der Vyver, a fossil hunter, has paid £20,000 for a rock formation weighing two-thirds of a ton to be shipped from Brazil to his design centre near Bridport, Dorset.

## £2,000 damage

Vandals caused £2,000 damage at Wells cathedral, Somerset, after scaling scaffolding and throwing sections of sculpture to the ground.

## Rolls-Royce gift

A Rolls-Royce worth £50,000 will be given free to the purchaser of a new £285,000 house at Great Brickhill, Buckinghamshire.

## Mirror danger

Trading standards officers have warned that wiring on a £100 electric mirror designed to light up when plugged in could kill.

## Cornish talk

A consortium bidding for the commercial radio licence for Cornwall plans a daily 30-minute broadcast in ancient Cornish.

## Guard dog theft

An alsatian guard dog was stolen from a timber yard in Ilkeston, Derbyshire, after being lifted over an 8ft wall.

## Research projects show fall

By TIM JONES

RESEARCH and development staff had across-the-board pay increases of 9 per cent in the past 12 months. More than a quarter received bonus payments averaging 5.2 per cent of basic pay, according to a survey by the Reward group.

Next year they are expected to receive a 7.2 per cent rise, compared with national forecasts of 6.2 per cent. The survey shows that almost one in three of organisations is less optimistic about overall prospects than a year ago. There has been a fall in new projects and very few people reported a rise in enquiries over the past four months.

However, Reward says, 64 per cent of industrial companies are expecting an increase in new projects in the short term and in the next year, with research associations anticipating a status quo rather than further decline.

## Workspace scheme wins top award

By CHARLES KNEVITT

AN AFRO-Caribbean community group has won the top prize in the sixth annual Community Enterprise Scheme. The scheme, sponsored by The Times, the Royal Institute of British Architects and Business in the Community, is for the £1.7 million development of 111 managed workspace units at Ardwick, Manchester, it will be announced today.

The project, called Carrioca Enterprises, was designed to tackle high levels of local unemployment and provide training, business counselling and support services, and was backed by the environment department through Manchester city council and Manchester Council for Community Relations. The business consultant was Bradford Micro Firms and the architect Michael Hyde and Associates.

Writing in today's Focus report in The Times on the winners, the Prince of Wales, patron of the scheme, says that



the project "is an example of the ability of the Afro-Caribbean communities to bring to life their dreams for the future". Louise De-Cocodia, chair of the Carrioca board, will receive the Charles Douglas-Horne Award for the most outstanding entry from Jessica Douglas-Horne, his widow, and the prince.

The prince, who will be presenting 11 category awards, 18 commendations and 25 honourable mentions at today's awards ceremony in London, says that, with more than 1,300 entries submitted over six years, he never ceases to be amazed by the "dogged determination and ability to deliver" of community entrepreneurs. "The projects demonstrate a remarkable range of achievement, vitality and innovation," he says.

A chairman's award, instituted by Lord Scarman, chairman of the scheme, goes to the North Kensington Amenity Trust for the sustained development of land under the Westway, in west London, over 20 years. It provides "inspiration and hope" to other groups, the prince says. He also emphasizes the need for community projects to be adequately resourced.

Focus: Community Enterprise Awards, page 35

## Abortion pill use may give boost to care services

By THOMSON PRENTICE, MEDICAL CORRESPONDENT

THE advent of the abortion pill in Britain should be followed by a shake-up of abortion services, according to a group of eminent women.

The French-made RU486 pill, approved last week by the health department, will be limited to patients whose pregnancy has not gone beyond nine weeks. Its introduction is welcomed in a letter to The Times today from Dame Josephine Barnes, a pioneer of family planning services, Baroness Blackstone, Baroness Warnock, and the MPs Harriet Harman and Emma Nicholson, among others.

They say that the pill's availability gives the health service an opportunity to improve care and treatment, and they call for a review of referral procedures. The letter is supported by writers, broadcasters and actresses, including Margaret Drabble, Claire Rayner, Glenda Jackson and Susan Hampshire.

Yesterday, the Birth Control Trust added its weight, claiming that thousands of women would benefit if services were improved. The trust, a charity that commissions research on contraception and abortion, said that only about a fifth of terminations carried out by the health service in England and Wales were performed during the first nine weeks of pregnancy. David Painin, chairman of the trust, said: "Thousands of women who want a termination suffer anxiety and distress because of the delays. Weeks go past while they wait for the results of a pregnancy test

organised by their GPs, and for appointments with a hospital gynaecologist who decides whether they are suitable candidates for an abortion."

Most women opt for an abortion in a private clinic, with only 43 per cent of terminations in England and Wales carried out by health service staff. However, under a scheme in Newcastle upon Tyne, GPs could arrange appointments with local gynaecologists through a central

bureau within a few days, Mr Painin said. More than 90 per cent of abortions were health service cases as a result. "Such an efficient service could be organised and provided on a much wider basis," he said.

The anti-abortion group Life has attacked the introduction of RU486. Nuala Scarsbrick, the group's national organiser, said: "There will be more pressure on women to have abortions."

Letters, page 15

## Scargill launches attack on Kinnock

By ROSS TEBMAN, INDUSTRIAL CORRESPONDENT



Scargill: basic principles abandoned by leadership

ARTHUR Scargill, president of the National Union of Mineworkers, launched a fierce personal attack on Neil Kinnock, the Labour leader, at the opening of the miners' annual conference in Blackpool yesterday.

In a parody of Mr Kinnock's earlier verbal battles with the former militant Liverpool council, Mr Scargill condemned "the grotesque spectacle of a Labour leader supporting privatisation" in the city. Mr Scargill's leadership, he said, had abandoned

basic principles, "arguing that they have to do so to win the next election". Anyone within the Labour movement who stood to their principles or took action to protect jobs and industries were branded "loosey left".

The NUM president accused the government and British Coal of butchering the coal industry through economic and political "lunacy" and said that the number of pits was likely to be halved by the year 2000. Mr Scargill called for a future Labour

government to renationalise all the industries "plundered and privatised" over the past 12 years, for the nationalisation of banks and insurance companies, the repeal of trade union legislation and the entire British Coal board to be sacked.

He claimed the controversy over accounting for union funds during the year-long miners' strike was a political attack, adding: "We have not seen the last of this extraordinary attempt to discredit the national officials."

## Safe salt intake exceeded in the best of foods

By ROBIN YOUNG

A SINGLE beanburger as served by the Burger King fast-food chain contains more than the maximum daily intake of salt recommended by the World Health Organisation, according to a report published today in The Food Magazine.

After claims by researchers at St Bartholomew's hospital, London, that the saltiness of the British diet was costing 75,000 lives a year, the magazine carried out analyses to identify the sources of the salt. It looked not only at foods that would be expected to be salty, such as bacon, crisps, Marmite and soya sauce, but convenience foods and foods recommended by health educators, such as wholemeal bread, breakfast cereals and low-fat cheeses.

The WHO says that a daily intake of salt above six grams is linked to an increase in the incidence of high blood pressure. Populations with an

average daily intake below three grams showed no increase of blood pressure with age.

The magazine concludes: "Even if you take great care to avoid adding any salt of your own, it is all too easy to exceed the six grams per day maximum recommended by the WHO." The researchers found, for example, that one round of ham and cheese sandwich from Marks & Spencer contained 3.7 grams of salt, well over half the WHO's recommended daily maximum. Two pork sausages contained 3.4 grams and a portion of Marks & Spencer potato and bacon au gratin carried 4.5 grams.

Even foods usually thought to be healthy options proved unexpectedly salty. Two thick slices of wholemeal bread provided 1.2 grams, a glass of tomato juice 1.4, and two ounces of smoked salmon 2.6. A bowl of All-Bran breakfast

cereal represented almost a third of the maximum daily intake.

Monitoring the amount of salt consumed can be complicated by the small print on food labels. Some products give no information about salt content. Some companies, such as Sainsbury's, declare only the amount of added salt. Heinz and Marks & Spencer declare total sodium content in grams, but that has to be multiplied by 2.5 for comparison with the WHO recommendation expressed in grams of salt.

The Food Magazine wants a uniform labelling system showing total sodium as grams of salt, and notes that cooking instructions often recommend adding salt. Consumers are advised by the magazine to cut the salt used in cooking and to use Parmesan cheese, vinegar or lemon juice to enhance flavours instead.

SALT PER PORTION IN "HEALTHY" FOODS	
MENU	
Wholemeal scones (2oz.)	1.0
Wholemeal bread (2 slices)	1.2
Special K breakfast cereal (1 bowl)	1.2
Cottage cheese (4 oz. tub)	1.3
Edam cheese (2 oz.)	1.4
Tomato juice (8 oz. glass)	1.4
All-Bran breakfast cereal (1 bowl)	1.9
Heinz baked beans (6 oz. tin)	2.0
Shredded prawns (2 oz.)	2.0
Cheese salad roll (6 oz.)	2.5
Smoked salmon (2 oz.)	2.6
Wimpy spicy beanburger	2.8
Cheese and tomato pizza (large 8 oz. slice)	5.3
Burger King beanburger	6.7

## Health scares fail to affect what people decide to eat

THE British are complacent about what they eat, despite concern that the average diet is contributing to the incidence of heart disease and other illnesses, according to the market researchers Mintel (Robin Young writes).

The organisation has found that four-fifths of consumers claim to eat meat whenever they like, more than half say they have no worries about salt, sugar or caffeine, and more than two-fifths pay no attention to their diet at all.

Women are more diet-conscious than men, with only one in two saying she did not count calories, compared with three out of five of the population at large. Women were also less likely to eat meat, and only 45 per cent of them claimed not to worry about the intake of salt, sugar or caffeine.

Mintel concluded that men were complacent about

healthy eating and women were committed to eating healthy products and were demanding more of them to meet their requirements.

Mintel calculated, though, that only 8 per cent of all the adult population took some care over everything they consumed. Nearly a quarter were conscious of dietary recommendations to some degree.

Mintel investigated how many of the population bought products marketed as healthy alternatives to traditional foodstuffs. They found that almost half the adult population claimed to consume low-fat spreads or margarine regularly at home. Two-fifths claimed to drink low fat or skimmed milk, and nearly a third ate low-fat yoghurts.

More than a fifth of adults claimed to eat baked beans with low or reduced levels of

salt, sugar and fat. A similar proportion said that they ate breakfast cereals with low or no sugar, but Mintel believes there was confusion among respondents here because few breakfast cereals are in fact promoted on their low sugar content.

The researchers found that respondents who did their main weekly shopping at Tesco, Sainsbury's or Gateway were more likely than average to buy products with low or reduced levels of salt, sugar and calories.

Although people living in London and the South-East consumed slightly more healthy alternatives, there were no regional variations to confirm the existence of any north-south divide over the healthiness of diet.

Healthy Eating (Mintel Publications, 18-19 Long Lane, London EC1A 9HE; £650)





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سازمان اطلاعات







## Guarded optimism as fragile ceasefire eases Yugoslavia away from open conflict

# Uneasy Serbs stay alert for Croatian violence

From TIM JUDAH  
IN TENJA, CROATIA

AFTER the compromise on Yugoslavia achieved by the European Community at the weekend's Brioni talks, a degree of cautious optimism prevailed yesterday in Belgrade and West European capitals. But in Osijek and its Serb-populated suburb of Tenja, they were preparing for war.

Council workers cleaned anti-aircraft guns outside sandbagged municipal buildings, while people walked their dogs and sunbathed. In Tenja they were still bracing themselves for a Croatian attack. In Osijek, Commander Igor Vrandečić of the Croatian National Guard said: "In Brioni they have been thinking and talking. But I think it's time to fight."

Commander Vrandečić had already spent Sunday fighting in Tenja. As the three European foreign ministers talked peace on the Adriatic island, an eight-hour gun battle raged at Tenja between Croatian forces and armed locals.

The Croats claim that they entered Tenja on Sunday morning to flush out Cetniks. Serb extremists who are intent on building a greater Serbia out of the ruins of Yugoslavia, and that they had been attacked. The Serbs of Tenja said it was they who were attacked by Croats intent on pushing out the people of Serb enclaves in eastern Croatia. The battle cost at least eight lives and ended some hours only after the army intervened. The Croats allege that the army came in on the side of the Serbs. The Serbs say that there are no Cetniks in Tenja. It is a typically dismal Slavonian story.

To enter Tenja you must pass three Croatian road

blocks. They are manned by police and heavily armed men in plainclothes. In the centre of town two federal army tanks point towards the Croatian positions. To pass the tanks you negotiate with Serb militiamen manning a barricade consisting of a combine harvester. Bullet-ridden lorries and cars strewn over the road bear witness to the ferocity of the battle.

Tenja is a prosperous suburban village of neat houses and vegetable gardens. Yesterday afternoon the flies buzzed over the blood on a doorstep in Dravska Street. The last body had just been removed and chickens clucked in the neighbouring garden. Hundreds of spent cartridges lay scattered around the house which, with saucers still on the oven and bullet-holes through the clock, gave an impression of a massacre. Most gruesome of all was the ice-cream fridge outside the shot-up grocery next door. It was riddled with bullet holes and its smiling bear motif was spattered with blood.

An old woman stopped on building a greater Serbia out of the ruins of Yugoslavia, and that they had been attacked. The Serbs of Tenja said it was they who were attacked by Croats intent on pushing out the people of Serb enclaves in eastern Croatia.

Zarko Cubrilović, aged 48, said that he had lost his job of 20 years as a building supervisor. He said that all the Croats in his company had kept their jobs. "Many of us have been sacked because they want an ethnically clean Croatia," Mr Cubrilović said. "Croatia's ruling party wanted 'either to conquer us and make us loyal citizens who will only be allowed to sweep the streets or kick us out.'"



Candlelight vigil: supporters of Croatia's independence, standing beside the breakaway republic's flag, singing during a peaceful rally in Zagreb. Several thousand people gathered to pray and listen to political speeches calling for the establishment of a sovereign Croatian republic.

## War turns to paranoia, spies and propaganda

From ROGER BOYES IN LJUBLJANA

THE Yugoslav army's war with Slovenia has shifted from tanks to television, and the new heroes are not soldiers with rocket launchers but spies with tape recorders.

Yesterday morning, shortly after the European Community peace plan was announced, an indolent reporter could pick up no fewer than four secret army documents in Ljubljana. In military terms, Slovenia has been fighting a defensive war, surrounding, blocking, exhausting. For the time being, this has driven back the Yugoslav army which appears to be smouldering with anger. But the propaganda war is an offensive operation and, peace treaty or not, the Slovenes are determined to wrong-foot their federal enemies.

Over the years Slovenia has built up an extensive intelligence network and it has spies or informants in almost all niches of the armed forces. The army has been arresting or purging Slovene officers, but still the secret papers flow. Jelko Kacin, the information minister, reads out to journalists an intercepted radio message to tank commanders or a conversation recorded between Yugoslav pilots. Full details of the latest Yugoslav army manoeuvres are available on request.

Slovenia, which took the precaution of organising a modern press centre before the invasion, wants to make a point. Since European Community leaders have promised to move quickly towards recognising Slovenia if there is a new military attack, the Slovenes are anxious to show that the threat has not gone away and that the army is still preparing for action. Sometimes a shadow of doubt flits across the reporter's mind. Could some of these documents be forgeries? But Mr Kacin disagrees. "We spent 24 hours checking authenticity with friendly officers before giving you General Adžić's latest speech," he said.

Even so, there are signs of the manipulation common to all modern wars. Travel, for example, to the scene of a reported grand encounter near the Croatian border, described in Ljubljana in terms normally reserved for Stalingrad, and there are indeed burnt out shells of vehicles, a destroyed tank, glass, smoke and debris. But the locals know the real story: the tank crews surrendered, or the vehicles broke down after trying to drive into a field. Much later the young village boys set the abandoned tank on fire. There was just the appearance of battle.

But the wrecks of the tanks are sufficient for the Western television teams who often arrive too late to see the skirmish. For Slovenes, to win television is to win the war. There has been fighting, and individual bravery, but this was plainly a very small war. About 50 people were killed.

Meanwhile the army has deployed its counter-intelligence service to wage its side of the propaganda war. This notorious section of the army is almost entirely in the hands of Serbian communists. The scenario set out by military counter-spies could be out of a casbook on clinical paranoia. Germany, they say, is out to get the Balkans and a southern coast. Through its willing agent Austria it has infiltrated and steered the secessionist movements in Yugoslavia.

At the beginning of the war some Yugoslav soldiers could be found who believed what they were hearing from Belgrade and their political officers: that Nato, and particularly Germany and Italy, in cahoots with Austria, was getting ready to launch an invasion of Yugoslavia with the help of a quiescent Slovene government. By the fifth day of the war, captured soldiers showed that they had begun to understand why they were fighting: to prevent the secession of Slovenia.

## Slovenes relax in wake of ceasefire

From ANNE McELVOY IN LJUBLJANA

THE boulevards of Ljubljana were filled yesterday with strolling couples and shoppers, all enjoying the freedom of their city after the ceasefire agreement on Sunday alleviated — at least for the moment — the fear of war.

In the narrow alleys of the old town, most of the barricades had been removed. The only signs that the city was still on alert was the presence of armed soldiers in the streets and protective casing around monuments. In cafes along the riverbank, soldiers in battle fatigues drank beer in the scorching afternoon sun and devoted their attention to passing girls rather than military tactics. The bars and discos, deserted since the bombing last week, were preparing to reopen.

At the make-shift headquarters of the Slovenian territorial defence force, the mood was also relaxed. Built during the Austro-Hungarian empire as the seat of the regional administration, the elegant white building was home to the city council until it was part-commandeered by the force. "We didn't want to throw the council's committees out, so they still have their meetings here in our headquarters," said one officer. The territorial defence intends to remain in its temporary

headquarters because "we are hoping that this scale of military organisation will soon no longer be necessary," he said.

The broad-shouldered commandant for the Ljubljana region, Janusz Lesjak, clearly enjoys the responsibility and respect his new role has brought him. Until Slovenia's declaration of independence he was the manager of a printing works and a mere army reservist. "This is my second job but my first duty. We are all Slovene patriots before anything else," he said. "I keep in touch with my factory on the phone but the workers want me to devote my efforts to the defence."

He said that the ceasefire confirmed the acceptance of Slovenia's independence, but he was not optimistic about its duration. "We are still observing movements of weapons towards our borders," he said. "This ceasefire is a fragile one."

In the centre of town, the Yves Saint Laurent shop had reopened. Business has been poor in the past few weeks, a saleswoman said. Shopping in the city had been restricted to housewives securing stores of food for a possible siege. "Now they all want to treat themselves to something nice," she said.

## Captured federal officers set free

Belgrade — Ninety-one Yugoslav army officers held prisoner in Slovenia have been released under the peace agreement negotiated with the European Community mission in Brioni (Dessa Trevisan writes).

However, some federal generals, including the chief of staff, General Blagoje Adžić, are not yet ready to submit the army to civilian command. Some of the military leadership still view the army as the defender of the communist system.

General Adžić said Slovenia could still be dealt with "in 10 to 15 days", adding that reservists called up in Serbia at the weekend were highly motivated and ready to act. Serbia's president, Slobodan Milošević, claimed after inspecting units of the Serbian territorial army yesterday that the response to the call-up was almost 100 per cent.

In fact, however, many Serbs are deserting and ignoring the call-up. Graffiti in Belgrade's main shopping street says: "Arm yourself and run away."

## Arms sales ban

Vienna — Austria will ban the export of small calibre and hunting rifles to Yugoslavia from today after indications that such sales may have occurred already. The Yugoslav government has accused Austria of arming Slovenia and Croatia, but the Austrian foreign ministry said no illegal arms exports had taken place.

## Visit cancelled

Belgrade — An adviser to the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, Peter Parker, has cancelled a planned visit to Yugoslavia for talks on a \$292 million (£180 million) loan to be used for road construction because of the secessionist upheaval there, the Yugoslav government said. (AFP)

## Troops pull back

Vienna — Austria intends today to pull back some of the 6,000 troops sent to patrol its border with Slovenia, and all border posts are to reopen in the next few days, the defence minister, Werner Fasslabend, said. The troop reduction will be completed by the end of the week. The number involved was not specified. (AFP)

## Transport alert

Frankfurt — A German lorry drivers' group has given a warning against resuming transport to Yugoslavia, saying the situation is still too insecure. The Federal Association of German Long-Distance Transport said all entry points remained risky because the situation could change from hour to hour. (Reuters)

## De Klerk and Hurd urge ANC to be constructive

From GAVIN BELL IN JOHANNESBURG

PRESIDENT de Klerk has welcomed a decision by the African National Congress to resume negotiations with Pretoria, and expressed optimism that preparatory talks will begin soon on drafting a new constitution. Speaking after a meeting yesterday with Douglas Hurd, the foreign secretary, Mr de Klerk said the outcome of the ANC national conference in Durban last week had been constructive.

"There is reason for confidence that the negotiation process will get going sooner rather than later," he said. "This is in line with what we would like to see happen. We are in a hurry to get a multi-party conference going." Mr de Klerk said negotiations were the fundamental solution to political violence afflicting black communities.

The violence between Zulu supporters of the Inkatha Freedom party and ANC sympathisers was the main topic of Mr Hurd's discussions with Mr de Klerk in Pretoria, and with ANC president Nelson Mandela in Johannesburg a few hours later. The foreign secretary acknowledged that the strife was a serious obstacle, but said there was no alternative to negotiations.

"I hope now the ANC congress is over, it will now be possible to resume the push towards fruitful negotiations. I do not see any other way forward for South Africa," he said. In the meetings with both leaders, Mr Hurd also promised £1 million in aid for returning political exiles, the British embassy here said.

An inevitable source of discord in his talks with Mr

Mandela was sanctions, which the ANC insists should be withdrawn only in conjunction with further progress towards multiracial democracy. The ANC conference proposed linking the lifting of sanctions with the installation of an interim government, the adoption of a new constitution, and the holding of general elections.

Mr Mandela reiterated this view yesterday, but Mr Hurd said they had agreed on the



De Klerk: sure that talks will get underway soon

eventual need for investment. "It is going to involve large sums, and a lot of it is going to have to come from abroad. The difference between us relates to the pace and timing with which these investments are encouraged." The ANC leader concurred, saying: "We are discussing the matter, and we want to be flexible. We are friends. Differences are there and I hope we can solve them." Mr Hurd added they had agreed that South African sports which were now fully

multiracial should be allowed to return to international competition.

On his arrival for a three-day visit, the foreign secretary paid glowing tribute to the National Party government, saying it had effected an amazing transformation. "It is only reasonable and right that friends of South Africa should begin to show their satisfaction by removing some sanctions." In a television interview, he said Britain was ready to "switch in help" Pretoria in a race against time to translate its political reforms into economic growth.

"There is a time-scale, because you have a population growing all the time, and you need economic growth in order to realise some of the hopes raised by the political changes... you cannot build a new nation, a post-apartheid South Africa, on sanctions. You build it on investment, on technical assistance, on help of all kinds."

Mr Hurd was attending a private dinner last night with a wide range of anti-apartheid figures. The guest list included Helen Suzman, the veteran liberal politician, members of the new ANC leadership, and officials of the radical Pan Africanist Congress and the Azanian People's Organisation. He was flying to Durban today for talks with Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, the Inkatha leader, who yesterday charged that the ANC congress had changed little in regard to peace talks and fighting in black townships. He said violence between black groups had become endemic.

## Iraq gives details of nuclear equipment

From CHARLES BRENNER IN NEW YORK

IRAQ has presented the United Nations with what it calls an exhaustive list of nuclear equipment in its possession, but officials declined to say whether it included the uranium-enrichment machines that were the subject of a diplomatic chase last month.

The 50-page inventory, presented to the UN in New York and to the International Atomic Energy Agency in Vienna, was described by Abdul Amir al-Anbari, the Iraqi ambassador to the UN, as "tables covering all equipment and material of the Iraqi nuclear programme... everything we possess". Iraqi diplomats say the list reflects a co-operative approach by Baghdad, but diplomats at the security council said they remained sceptical, given President Saddam Hussein's earlier defiance of orders to reveal his nuclear programme.

According to American intelligence reports, Saddam has not divulged the existence of "calutron" machines, which can be used to produce weapons-grade uranium.

The White House said yesterday that Iraq had admitted that it was trying to develop nuclear weapons and demanded that Baghdad open its atomic facilities to international inspectors. "It appears that nothing in this document changes the need for comprehensive inspections" required by UN resolutions, Martin Fitzwater, the White House spokesman said.

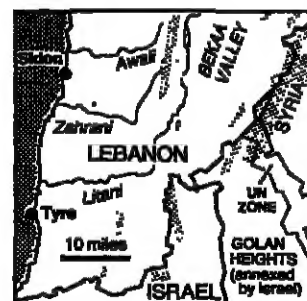
## Lebanon faces battle for key town

From RICHARD BESTON IN SIDON

NOT even attempting to conceal his elation, the Lebanese army captain, probably not for the first time, recounted his successful capture of a key Palestinian hilltop position in the latest bout of fighting near this southern port city.

"Don't get me wrong," said the American-trained commando, one hand resting on the butt of his pistol as a crowd of young soldiers gathered round to hear their exploits extolled. "I have got nothing against Palestinians as such, but they have to understand that they are guests in our country. I hope that this incident served as a lesson to others who think they can trifle with the army."

A fellow officer on guard outside the sprawling Palestinian refugee camp of Ein el-



Hilweh said that rarely in its four-decade history had the Lebanese military been able to boast a victory in battle which was not at the expense of its own people. To mark the occasion, General Emile Lahoud, the chief of staff, treated officers to a celebratory dinner after the battle and then insisted on posing for photographs.

The latest round of fighting involved, for the first time since 1975, a unified army where both Muslim and Christian soldiers fought side by side and successfully evicted Palestinian guerrillas from their strongholds in the hills east of Sidon. Yesterday, the camp and Sidon appeared to be returning to normal as the army reduced its presence, released some of its estimated 300 Palestinian prisoners and allowed traffic to flow relatively freely in and out of Ein el-Hilweh.

The speed and success of the operation have taken both the Palestinians and the Lebanese by surprise, and the victory has created many problems for Lebanon's government as it attempts to impose its authority throughout the country. After Sidon, the army now has the more daunting task of trying to reclaim the town of Jezzine, perched in the mountains 12 miles to the

east where the south Lebanon army, Israel's proxy force, is deployed in well-defended mountain positions.

Lebanon hopes that the decline of Palestinian power in the area will persuade Israel and its surrogate that their presence is no longer necessary, but Israeli statements at the weekend have made it clear that the Jewish state is not inclined to relinquish any positions in Lebanon for the benefit of the pro-Syrian government of President Hrawi.

The issue could be critical in deciding if Lebanon is at last breaking with the legacy of its civil war. "We have had our hopes raised too many times over the past 16 years to know whether peace is really at hand," a Lebanese businessman said yesterday. "I will be persuaded when I see the Lebanese army in Jezzine."

Jerusalem: The commander of the Israeli-backed militia in southern Lebanon yesterday told the Lebanese government not to pick a fight with him over Jezzine (Paul Adams writes).

## Militant Kurds attack Turks

From ANDREW FINKEL IN ISTANBUL

HELICOPTERS normally used to support Operation Haven in northern Iraq were used to evacuate three Turkish gendarmes wounded in clashes with Kurdish separatists, a spokesman for the allies confirmed. The evacuation occurred after members of the Workers' Party of Kurdistan mounted a series of attacks on police and Turkish government targets near to the allied military base in Silopi and three other towns in the region.

The incident, so near to the area proposed for a rapid deployment force once Western armies withdraw from northern Iraq, highlights the

difficulties the proposed international force may find itself overseeing. Unlike Iraqi Kurds who regard the allies as saviours, the radical Kurdish movement operating on the Turkish side of the border see the allied presence as a pretext by the old imperialist powers to suppress Kurdish claims for self-rule.

An allied spokesman denied a Turkish newspaper report that Apache helicopters belonging to the multinational force went out looking for the Kurds. "That is not part of our mission," said Major John Curd, from Incirlik airbase. He said security was increased as it became clear from traces

and the sound of automatic fire and rockets that some sort of attack was going on near by.

One of the wounded gendarmes was taken for treatment to Zakho, in northern Iraq. At least six militants were reported killed. No allied personnel or property came under fire.

Ankara: The United States shot down one of its own planes off Cyprus yesterday after it caught fire while heading for a reconnaissance mission over northern Iraq, said Major Curd, at Incirlik. The five-man crew of the E2C Hawkeye baled out safely before it was destroyed by a US Navy fighter. (Reuters)

General Antoine Lahad, who leads the 3,000-strong south Lebanon army, gave the latest in a series of indications that Israel and its allies have no intention of rethinking their policy in the area. "People in Jezzine are as concerned as anyone else by the situation," General Lahad said. "They know that if it is to become a base for attacks it will be subject to reprisals."

Israeli officials emphasised the importance of holding on to the town, which is just north of Israel's self-declared security zone and 11 miles east of Sidon. Yossi Olmert, director of the government press office, said: "We consider Jezzine to be part of the security zone."



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NEXT  
 DIRECTORY



# Iran-Contra scandal returns to haunt Bush's CIA choice



Reagan: orders search of his archives for evidence

NOTHING is more likely to get Washington's legions of conspiracy theorists in a tizzy than the scent of a scandal. The latest is a revival of the "October surprise" theory, which claims that Ronald Reagan's 1980 election campaign staff delayed the release of American hostages from Iran in return for American arms shipments to the Tehran government.

Political theorists have been discussing the evidence for and against since Professor Gary Sick, an adviser to former President Jimmy Carter, recently reignited the controversy. In *The New York Times*, he said he believed that William Casey, Mr Reagan's campaign manager, struck a deal.

In the vengeful world of partisan politics, the charge hit hard. The Reagan-Bush campaign was paranoid about Mr Carter winning a second term if the 52 hostages were released before polling day. Carter supporters still smart over the blindfolded captives being led from the Tehran US embassy minutes after Mr Reagan took the oath of office on January 20, 1981.

Ten years later, Professor Sick has drawn a wide range of Washington forces into play. President Bush has declared himself outraged at "this rumour-mongering". Diehard Democratic party loyalists are revelling in a chance to air again allegations against the Republicans that have refused to

Allegations that the 1980 Reagan campaign team delayed the release of hostages in Iran refuse to go away, Susan Ellicott writes

expire for a decade. (Cynics blame the media for seeking a compelling story during a post-Gulf war lull as Washington slows down for its traditional mid-year rest.)

So far, members of Congress have conducted only informal investigations. But political leaders are under pressure to launch a formal enquiry, goaded by Democrats who think their party has little to lose. At best, proof would knock out Mr Bush's chances of a re-election walkover next year.

Others are less sure. They worry that a public hearing would be costly, at least \$500,000 (£312,000) by one estimate, may be inconclusive and would be certain to degenerate into a partisan brawl. Besides, they complain, what good would a trial be when Oliver North, the former marine colonel and White House aide convicted for his role in the Iran-Contra affair, has emerged as a national conservative hero?

Mr Reagan is so annoyed

by the allegations that he has ordered the head of his presidential library in California to search his 1980 campaign papers for evidence. Last weekend Edwin Meese, his former attorney-general, denied that any member of the campaign team, of which he was chief of staff, had met anyone to delay the hostages' release.

Professor Sick cites a conversation with Jamshid Hashemi, an Iranian arms dealer, who says his late brother, Cyrus, talked to Mr Casey in a Madrid hotel one July weekend in 1980 about a deal. He also believes circumstantial evidence, uncovered by media investigations this summer, that Mr Casey "disappeared" that same weekend. Acquaint-

ances of Mr Casey have said he was interested in history and was at a conference on the second world war in London, although his activities on one day remain unclear. The conspiracy theorists point out that Madrid is only a two-hour flight from Britain.

Even if it is never resolved, the theory threatens to give Robert Gates, Mr Bush's choice for Central Intelligence Agency director, a bumpy ride in forthcoming confirmation hearings. Attention is again focused on the Iran-Contra scandal when Mr Gates, the White House deputy national security adviser, was deputy head of the CIA. As a result, his Democrat inquiries on a senate panel are poised to

play up allegations that he knew more than he revealed about the illegal diversion into weapons of Contra rebels of profits from American arms sales to Iran.

In a sign of the battle ahead, senators have asked Mr Gates to answer in writing more than 80 pre-hearing questions. Furthermore, his opponents are waiting for Alan Fiers, a former senior CIA official involved in the Iran-Contra affair, to sign an expected plea bargain with his prosecutors. In return for a guilty plea on a misdemeanour charge, Mr Fiers will testify about what he knew of the roles of his colleagues, including Mr Gates, in the arms scandal cover-up.

## Soviet arms team aims to clear way for summit

By SUSAN ELICOTT IN WASHINGTON AND OUR FOREIGN STAFF

SOVIET officials will arrive in Washington tomorrow to hold talks on a proposed long-range arms reduction treaty, following a plea by President Bush to President Gorbachev to show flexibility if he wants a super-summit this month.

In a joint statement yesterday, the White House and Soviet embassy in Washington said that James Baker, the US Secretary of State, and his Soviet counterpart, Aleksandr Bessmertnykh, would discuss a strategic arms reduction treaty (Start) on Thursday and Friday.

The announcement came after Mr Gorbachev replied swiftly to an unusual message from President Bush at the weekend urging the Soviet leader to step up efforts to reach a treaty.

"There is plenty of time to get this done so we can have a meeting at the end of July," said Mr Bush. He referred to the visit of the Soviet officials this week as "a good sign". Among the Soviet negotiators will be Mikhail Moiseyev, the Kremlin's senior military official, and Alexei Obukhov, the deputy foreign minister.

Martin Fitzwater, President

Bush's press secretary, said that the Soviet ambassador to the United States, Viktor Kompletkov, delivered Mr Gorbachev's reply to Brent Scowcroft, the White House national security adviser. The White House said that Mr Gorbachev agreed with Mr Bush's wish to "redouble efforts at reaching a Start agreement". A summit could take place late this month in Moscow if negotiators clear the way for the signing of a treaty.

Mr Bush had indicated he was unwilling to hold a summit this summer without at least an agreement in principle on sharp cuts in long-range missiles in the United States and the Soviet Union, including stockpiles of nuclear arms, bombers and submarines. The superpowers have been trying to conclude such a treaty for almost ten years.

Mr Bush sent a message via his ambassador in Moscow, Jack Matlock, on Saturday after his staff expressed dismay that two weeks of super-power talks in Geneva had ended last week with no progress on an accord to cut long-range missiles by about 30 per cent. American officials said the Soviet team did not include delegates who were authorised to approve or propose changes in their country's position.

Hardliners in the Bush administration have been pressing Mr Bush to use Mr Gorbachev's appeals to the West for economic assistance as leverage in the arms talks. The superpower leaders will hold a lunch meeting in London next week for the formal conclusion of the annual conference of the world's seven leading industrial powers.

Manfred Wörner, Nato's secretary-general, said yesterday in Brussels that the Soviet Union was entering a critical phase which would determine whether reformers won over hardliners and whether a new post-Cold War order could be built in Europe. He added that the United States was awaiting the outcome of that struggle before deciding its level of forces in Europe.

"This is a very critical phase in the development of the Soviet Union," he said. "The next one (or) two years will be decisive as to the future of the Soviet Union... whether reform will win over reactionary tendencies." Mr Gorbachev is struggling with virtual economic collapse and disgruntled hardliners angry about the loss of military power, as well as ethnic and nationalist tensions.

Herr Wörner said that Nato remained committed to co-operation with Moscow through increased military and diplomatic contacts. "Since our interest is to build the new Europe with the Soviet Union, much will depend on the developments (there)," he said.



Matlock: relayed Bush's message to Soviet leader



Sounding off: European Community employees shouting their disapproval of a new way of calculating salary increases outside the organisation's headquarters in Brussels as European finance ministers arrived for a meeting yesterday. The demonstration was organised in support of a campaign by 25,000 officials against plans to

change the basis on which pay rises are calculated. The officials' unions say the calculations will lead to inadequate increases. Two strikes have paralysed EC life twice in the past month and a third is planned. Although the strikes have been called over technical matters, officials at the European Commission are in a

trancelike mood. The new EC treaty which is to be signed at the end of the year may reduce the power of the commission. More than 3,000 officials will have to move their offices at least once in the next five years as the commission's asbestos-ridden, Berlaymont headquarters is demolished. Ministers' meeting, page 21

## Moscow abandons talk of central economic control

FROM MARY DELEVSKY IN MOSCOW

VALENTIN Pavlov, the Soviet prime minister, yesterday cancelled plans to report the first half-year's economic statistics to parliament, restricting himself to the dispirited position of foreign trade.

His decision, for which no explanation was offered, suggested that the government had abandoned all pretence of exerting central control over the economy by legislative means. The condition of the economy is now unlikely to be discussed by parliament before the autumn.

The preliminary figures for the first half year, which were presented to economic officials from the Soviet Union's 15 republics at a Kremlin meeting last week, are believed to be extremely bad, but

also to have little meaning. Much economic activity is now simply bypassing the centre as enterprises and farms conclude their own barter deals just to survive.

The difficulty of making economic decisions centrally was recognised by Mr Pavlov somewhat petulantly at a press conference last week. He said he saw no point in discussing next year's budget before the republics had made their decisions, "because the union budget is connected to a significant extent with the question of how relations between the centre and the republics are regulated".

His words suggested that, against his better judgment, economic relations between the centre and the republics

had not yet been finalised, representing a considerable change of mind on his part. Only two weeks earlier, *Pravda* published a full page of what it said was a draft of the government's guidelines for the 1992 state budget. The publication had horrified republic leaders who saw it as a reversion to old methods of central planning.

Yesterday, Mr Pavlov's unhappiness became apparent when parliament refused for the third time to approve the appointment of a foreign trade minister. After the latest candidate, the current minister, Konstantin Katushev, failed to gain the necessary number of votes, Mr Pavlov objected that the dire situation in foreign trade was no reflection on the minister's competence but a result of circumstances beyond his control.

He said that this year's catastrophic decline in foreign trade was connected less with the demise of Comecon than with the dearth of Soviet goods available for export. This he ascribed to the "independence" declarations of the republics and "gaps in customs control".

His view was echoed by Mr Katushev who, in a rerun of Mr Pavlov's complaints to parliament two weeks ago, complained that he did not have the power to enforce decisions. He singled out difficulties in controlling barter trade, which has theoretically been banned during the first half of this year.

In some Soviet political circles the cancellation of yesterday's economic debate was linked with Friday's surprisingly conciliatory speech by Boris Yeltsin, the Russian leader, on the new union treaty. There was speculation that President Gorbachev had arranged a deal whereby Mr Yeltsin agreed not to obstruct the treaty in advance of the Group of Seven meeting in London in return for an undertaking from the Soviet president to allow the republics more economic leeway.

Mr Yeltsin was one of those who had complained about Mr Pavlov's attempt at old-style central budgeting. Starting yesterday, all talk of central budgets, for this year and next, has mysteriously been dropped.

SIBERIA NOTEBOOK by Bruce Clark

## Cold-water fans carry craze to the frozen limit

Lake Baikal may be beautiful to behold and pleasant to sail on, but apart from a few sheltered inlets, it takes a very Russian form of masochism to stay in its icy waters more than a few seconds, particularly without a wet suit.

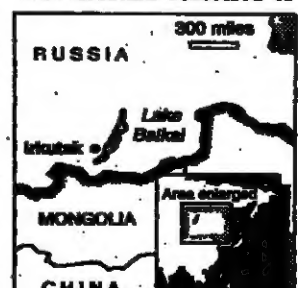
An astonishing capacity for this kind of self-torture was displayed a few days ago by several dozen cold-water enthusiasts who crossed the lake from east to west at its narrowest point, about 25 miles across, in a 17-hour relay.

Accompanied by a small boat, they set out at 5.30am in freezing rain, high winds and a vast, heaving swell. The first swimmer, Sergei Krishin, a master of aquatic endurance tests, ploughed through the waves for half an hour; most could barely manage 20 minutes and some only covered as many yards in that time. Krishin galvanised his weaker brethren with two more displays of his prowess before nightfall.

Having claimed a record for the fastest ever relay across the lake (can there be many other contenders?) the "Winter Swimming Marathon Association" now plans to travel to America—in a relay across the Bering Strait.

woman named Marina Zinoviev, disappeared from her grandmother's house in Irkutsk in September 1985. Emma Zorina, her mother, found police and prosecutors oddly reluctant to investigate, and a whispering campaign began, apparently officially inspired, to the effect that the missing woman was a loose-living person whose disappearance was no surprise.

Six months later, fishermen found Mrs Zinoviev's dismembered body in the Angara, the mighty river which flows north out of Lake Baikal. Her husband confessed to



the murder, and claimed to have had no accomplices in the murder or in dumping the body.

The reporter, Igor Shir-obokov, caused a sensation in Irkutsk by detailing previously suppressed evidence that the killer was abetted by two members of his family, and that a cover-up was organised by a third relative, who held a top post in the prosecution service. The reporter quoted a note passed by the murderer from his cell to his prosecutor relative apparently asking for the removal from the case of a detective who was proving over-zealous. To date no accomplices have been arrested.

Two years have passed since Mr Shir-obokov's article appeared, and he has since been elected to the Russian parliament; his admirers back in Irkutsk are hoping he has not lost his stomach for a fight.

## Chancellor speaks of Austria's nazi guilt

Vienna—Franz Vranitzky, the Austrian chancellor, yesterday made one of the most explicit acknowledgements yet of Austrian complicity in nazi crimes.

"We acknowledge all the facts of our history and the deeds of all sections of our people..." he told parliament. "And just as we take credit for the good, we must also apologise for the evil to survivors and relatives of the dead."

He said that while individual Austrian politicians had acknowledged guilt for the country's past, he wished to do so in the name of the government "as our contribution to the new political culture in Europe". His speech was prompted by a scandal over remarks by a prominent right-wing politician praising Hitler's employment policies.

While thousands of Austrians had been imprisoned or murdered by the nazis, many others had welcomed the 1938 Anschluss, he said. (Reuter)

## Troops at bay

Nicosia—A private, aged 19, from the 1st Battalion, The Worcester and Sherwood Foresters, who briefly kidnapped four women soldiers at gunpoint, was still holding troops at bay at Dhekelia, a British army base in Cyprus, as the siege entered its fourth day. (Reuter)

## Rainbow protest

Paris—Greenpeace is to stage a silent demonstration tomorrow against France's award of a military honour to Colonel Alain Maréchal, who was convicted of sinking its flagship, the Rainbow Warrior. "The socialist establishment will stop at no indecency," the environmentalist group said in a statement. (Reuter)

## Teachers fired

Dresden—About 7,000 teachers in Saxony will be sacked for being former Communist party functionaries, or Stasi agents, education ministry officials said. The officials said that the teachers owed their positions to these links and were unqualified to teach in democratic, united Germany. (Reuter)

## KGB open day

Moscow—The KGB opened its training school in south-eastern Moscow to the public on Sunday for the first time. It was the latest move in the KGB's campaign to polish its image in the era of glasnost. Hundreds of families came.

## Policeman shot

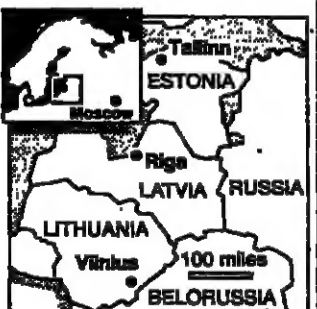
Paris—A policeman was shot and injured as he and colleagues dismantled a barricade of burning tyres and cars, blocking a main road at Saint-Laurent-des-Arbres in the south of France. The barricade was erected by young French Arabs to draw attention to their economic plight. (Reuter)

## Swede gored

Pamplona—Torley Urban, a Swede aged 23, was badly gored and four others were injured during the second bull run of Pamplona's annual San Fermin festival. Mr Urban remained impaled on a bull's horn for several seconds after being gored in the buttock as he ran ahead of the animals. (Reuter)

## End of the road

Melm, France—A 98-year-old Frenchman, André Bottin, who passed his driving test in 1930 and had never had an accident since then, was killed in a collision at a crossroads on a local road near here. The two occupants of the other car involved were slightly injured. (AFP)



## Estonian guards replaced

FROM ANATOLI LIEVEN IN TALLINN

COMMUNIST local authorities in the Russian-dominated Estonian town of Narva have ordered Estonian border guards out of posts on the Russian frontier and replaced them with local Russian policemen under their control.

With the Soviet government apparently determined to stall negotiations on Baltic independence, the move is being seen as the latest in the game of chess between Moscow and Tallinn. Raivo Vare, the Estonian minister of state, compared the move with recent attacks on Lithuanian and Latvian border posts by Soviet special forces.

He said that the move could create conflict elsewhere in Estonia, 40 per cent of whose people are Russian speakers, and called on the Narva municipality to renounce the use of force. The Estonian government would try to find a compromise, he added. Estonians are wondering who in Moscow might have sanctioned the action, or whether it was decided locally.

Although an Estonian area in the past, the northeast of the republic now has a large majority of Russian speakers, thanks to planned immigration under Soviet rule. In defiance of Estonia, local councils declared in December that the region remained legally a part of the Soviet Union. In March, the region voted by a substantial margin against Estonian independence. The new communist leadership in the area seems to have gained the allegiance of many Russians.



[illegible]

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# Cosy shows in the capital

Liz Smith previews the London haute couture season

Haute couture in London is a cosy business compared with the high-gloss events that regularly take place in Paris or Rome. Nothing more nor less than the start of the schools' summer holidays has dictated the date for one of London's top designer shows. Victor Edelstein, couturier to a chic clique of young mothers led by the Princess of Wales, sees no point in waiting until next week, when his fellow London couturiers — Sir Hardy Amies, Franka, Anouska Hempel, Hartnell and Lachasse — show their collections on consecutive days and turn it into a conventional "season".

Mr Edelstein's customers, he says, will have packed up their children and left town by next Monday, so his presentation of 50 designs for winter 1991 is being staged today. The princess does not attend the show, in the Hyde Park hotel. She usually prefers to sit with the designer and watch a rehearsal.

"I put on my show for my customers," Mr Edelstein says. "In Paris and Rome they stage them for press and visiting Americans. It would be ridiculous for me to time mine on the off-chance of getting a few new customers en route for the Paris collections next week."

Only a small percentage of the clothes are for day. Mr Edelstein knows that his young clientele do not dress up in the day as often as the most visible member of their group. Like her, their informal uniform for ferrying children to school often consists of jeans, sweater and baseball cap. For daytime dressing up, he is supplying them with a choice of three tweed suits with velvet trim, three jersey dresses with his signature drape and twist detailing, and three double jersey suits.

For the first time for many seasons he has designed three trouser outfits for evening. "I think trousers are important again. Women are dressing up in a more relaxed way," he says.

Mr Edelstein is known for his clever ruffling and draping. In his hands, fabric is never puckered up to achieve the tension of, say, a



Far left, Victor Edelstein and (main picture) his strapless, shirred dress and matching jacket in embroidered black satin



Far left, Anouska Hempel and (above left) her painter's smock in black velvet and white satin; centre, Marc Bohan with his red tweed jacket and skirt with mock leopard hat; right, Ken Fleetwood at Hardy Amies with his pink tweed suit and shawl-collared coat

sexy and taut Parisian silhouette that is then released somewhere — often in a cheeky bustle — as an extravagant froufrou. Mr Edelstein's customer prefers a more sedate alikeness.

There are few big ballroom dresses among the 50 outfits in his collection. "Most women do not want to wear them," he says. Those long dresses he has de-

signed are split to bare a leg. He is particularly pleased with one that brings together all his design ideas. One piece of fabric is wrapped around the body to become a slinky, seamless column that is short on one side and dips on the other. "I was working with fabric on the mannequin stand and it suddenly designed itself. This will be the starting point for my next collection," he says. Work on the collection began in early May. "I design a few ideas and start making them. The collection then grows from there."

The realities of supplying custom-made clothes to a home-based clientele have also kept the five workrooms in Sir Hardy Amies's couture house busy all season. Weeks of work went into

the Queen's new wardrobe for her recent visit to America, including her most stylish outfit, an ornate lace suit. "If anything it is the off-the-peg business that has slowed us down," says Ken Fleetwood, the head of the Hardy Amies design team. "The point about couture is that there is no substitute for it. If you want to have a

suit made you don't go to a shop, you come to a couture house, as you have always done." The classic Amies silhouette is softened for winter with new shawl collars.

Anouska Hempel, whose couture house grew out of the simple clothes with a dramatic line that she designed for herself, will show next week a typically stark collection in black and white. Her couture salon may be more intimate in scale than most, with Princess Margaret, the Duchess of York and Princess Michael of Kent regularly appearing on to the crowded benches for one of her shows, but her style is sumptuous rather than cosy.

For next season she has created the painter's smock in black velvet with a dramatic sweep of white satin for the collar and cuffs. "I like to think my customer has a few ideas of her own," she says. "The painter's smock can be a dress, a coat or a tunic. We chop it up and make it to suit the customer. I work with her on the idea. The whole point is the simplicity and elegance. I can expand the collar into something more dramatic, or make it smaller or slash the neckline to

make it fall off one shoulder," Marc Bohan, the former designer at Dior in Paris, hit a competitive spark last season when he joined the cosy London couture club. The timing of his arrival could not have been more unfortunate. The Gulf war and general economic uncertainty con-

*'It is the off-the-peg business that has slowed up. The British love any excuse not to go shopping'*

trived to cut down the number of clients and friends on both sides of the Atlantic prepared to follow him to London. His most visible friend and client, Princess Caroline of Monaco, has been in mourning since last autumn.

Hartnell's fitters have, however, been busy dressing summer brides and have made trips across the Atlantic to fit a few American clients. The eagerly awaited ready-to-wear line by Bohan for Hartnell will be launched this autumn, timed to reach the shops in spring 1992. It will reflect many of the ideas in the Hartnell haute couture collection to be unveiled next week, such as the inverted A-line of a tapering, three-quarter length red tweed jacket over short skirt cut with the Parisian panache expected from this design star, who dressed the international "best-dressed" in his days at Dior.

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## How Rolls-Royce's backroom boys found the limelight

A SPECIES of aesthetic Lone Ranger, a solitary style genius on the quest for cool — the Eighties explosion of interest in all things "designed" has established this as the glamorous public image of the designer. But it is misleading, obscuring the fact that many important design innovations are the result of well organised, low-publicity teamwork.

The second Prince Philip prize for the Designer of the Year, which will be awarded by the Duke of Edinburgh at Buckingham Palace tomorrow, recognises the important contribution of collaboration on design projects. While originality and aesthetic quality are at the top of the judges' list, the scheme specifically takes into account not a single product but a whole body of work, and a general contribution to the world of design.

With nominees coming from 11 different organisations, including the Consumers' Association and the Fellowship of Engineering, the scheme covers a far wider range of disciplines than a purely product-based competition, and seeks to highlight the achievements of designers who might otherwise remain invisible. "The prize encourages recognition for the backroom boys of design who may not normally get any glory or publicity for their work," explains Terry Garner of the Design Council's awards office.

THE winner of the award this year is John Cundy, chief design engineer at Rolls-Royce's advanced engineering division in Derby. An employee of the company for 36 years, Mr Cundy joined Rolls-Royce on a university apprenticeship at the age of 18, while studying mechanical engineering at Birmingham university. He now heads a team of 250 engineers from the Derby and Bristol sites

## Cream of the teams

and is keen to emphasise the collaborative nature of design engineering at the company. "I'm absolutely delighted for the whole team," he says. "It brings recognition for the quality of our work."

Mr Cundy's most successful design projects with Rolls-Royce include the 1984 Boeing 757 engine RB211-535E4, with improved reli-



*'We really work very closely. It's simultaneous engineering'*  
John Cundy

ability, fuel saving and low noise developments, which were subsequently applied across the company's civil engine lines. Under his leadership, the design team's experimental work on fan technology has also helped to expand Rolls-Royce's civil aero engine business, and the development of a modified Trent 700 engine for use in the Airbus A330 has attracted 200 orders. The team is currently working on the Trent 800 engine, and is in competition with General Electric and Pratt and Whitney to secure the early Boeing 777 orders.

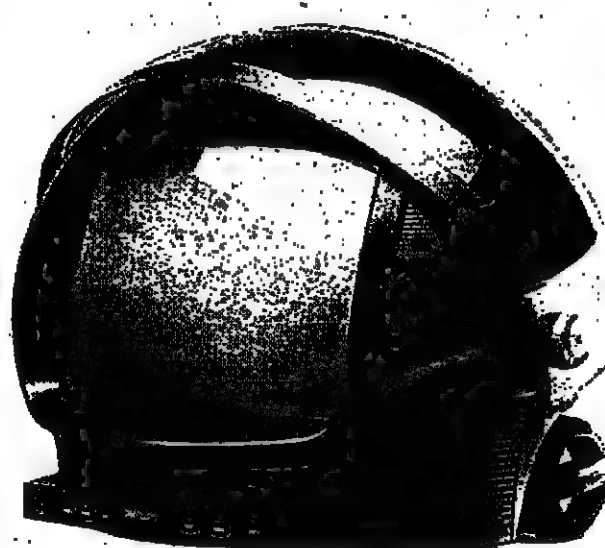
IN COMMON with many designers who work in a large organisation, Mr Cundy must ensure that the research and development carried out by the design team is linked directly to the company's production and marketing efforts. His work on the RB211 engine in the late Sixties was followed by a year as the engineering representative on the sales support team which successfully launched the engine. Mr Cundy praises the current partnership between Rolls-Royce's design teams and its manufacturing engineers. "We really work with each other very closely," he explains. "It's simultaneous engineering."

Mr Cundy's award highlights the invisible but significant "team building" role which many senior designers play. The more individualistic achievements of better-known nominees such as Sir Norman Foster, Jean Muir and David Mellor ensure their consistently high public profile, but the less flamboyant contributions of design engineers are equally valuable. "This award confirms the fact that we are doing world class work," Mr Cundy says.

SUE MOORE

## Small screen stars

TV sets are piling on the style and the technology to appeal to every room in the house



Allen force: Philips's helmet-shaped Discoverer television

styling for its appeal. Shaped like a helmet, the bodywork is red with black detail, and it has a detachable black visor to reduce glare. None of its technology is new. It has a remote control wand and a timer to switch off the set after programmable intervals.

The Discoverer was launched in Italy and Germany last year, and will eventually sell throughout Europe. The product marketing manager, Nigel Carlrow, explains: "Like other manufacturers, Philips is trying to exploit special segments of the second set market. Some are producing televisions spe-

cially for the kitchen which fit under wall cupboards. Others, like Hitachi, are making bedroom sets with built-in radio and alarm. But Philips has gone a different route. We are aiming at households where parents are buying second sets not for adults, but for children."

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Sainsbury Wing: On the day that the National Gallery's extension is officially opened by the Queen, John Russell Taylor offers a guide to its treasures

# Dazzling denouement to this inside story

Ultimately, what counts about any new gallery space is not the outside, but what the outside contains. When the controversy about the outside of the new Sainsbury Wing has died down — as it inevitably will — the emphasis will at last be put where it should be: on the way this vital new facility serves its essential function of showing the gallery's unmatched Early Renaissance Collection to the best advantage.

Let there be no doubt about it, the wing's top-floor galleries are an unmitigated triumph. Placed to the right of Robert Venturi's grand staircase, they are designed to be either what visitors see first as they enter, or last as they leave. Those coming in through the new west entrance will have one architectural advantage, of approaching the gallery's collections in something like chronological order. Margarito of Arezzo's *The Virgin and Child Enthroned*, with *Scenes of the Nativity and the Lives of the Saints*, dating from the 1260s, is the earliest work in the collection, while pictures in the new wing culminate in the extraordinary first decade of the 16th century, which produced several of the gallery's greatest Raphaels and Mantegnas, and Leonardo's *Virgin of the Rocks*. These may be the first thing visitors see, but the design does not make that necessarily so: the principle of choice, even the necessity of choice, is paramount in the new wing's design and its relationship to the older parts.

The greatest challenge to galleries these days is not just to get people in: art museums have never been so popular. Rather, it is to persuade them that a gallery is a comfortable, enjoyable place to be, a place where they should feel at home and have the right to react, to like and dislike, instead of trudging through unquestioningly, giving Old Masters the sort of indiscriminate reverence accorded by the faithful to the relics of saints.

Freedom of choice is the key here. In the National Gallery as a whole, as well as in this new

section, visitors are encouraged to dawdle or sit and contemplate: the hope is that people will come back many times to look at particular sections, rooms, or individual paintings. To that end, the design of the new wing seems to have incorporated the odd lesson from Disneyland.

In the main galleries the rooms are large — frequently too large for the pictures or the people — and are arranged in lengthy vistas, with their doorways all relentlessly lined up, positively inviting one to gallop through with the briefest of glances to left and right. Not so in the new wing. Though there are three ranges of rooms, only the central range offers a vista, closed by Raphael's large and masterly *The Crucifixion with the Virgin Mary, Saints and Angels*.

In the side ranges of smaller rooms, the doorways are cleverly staggered, so that instead of looking straight towards infinity, the visitor is offered a tantalising pattern of glimpses, inviting further exploration. What is more, the hang (worked out before the architectural plan was finalised), is designed so that comparisons between pictures in adjacent rooms are constantly present.

Standing in the doorway between rooms 53 and 54, for instance, one can look backwards and forwards between the two famous panels by Masaccio and Masolino of *Saint Jerome and John the Baptist*, *Saints Liberius and Mathias*, and Nardo di Cione's much less well-known *Saint John the Baptist with Saint John the Evangelist and Saint James*. This offers, in the most vivid form, genuinely new insights on exactly where the two latter artists were coming from, how far they had travelled and, even more interesting, how clearly, for all the differences, Masaccio and Masolino inscribed themselves in an existing tradition.

More interesting and unexpected connections are suggested by the juxtaposition of some early Italian paintings with their contemporaries from Northern schools, something long considered inadmissible. From that it becomes clear that hard-and-fast distinctions between what, say, Antonello da Messina was doing in Italy in a painting such as *Saint Jerome in his Study*, and what Memling was doing with the organisation of pictorial space in his closely contemporary *The Virgin and Child with Saints and Donors*, are gross oversimplifications.

Redirecting the spotlight back onto a number of early French paintings gives further pause for thought. They were hitherto exiled in the basement reserve collection by the supposed necessity of



Private view: a security guard sits before *The Martyrdom of St Sebastian*, by Antonio and Piero Pollaiuolo, in one of the rooms in the National Gallery's new wing

hanging all works in one national school together; they clearly did not go with Poussin and Claude and, if placed exclusively by nationality, could not go anywhere else. Some of them, such as the Master of Monline's *Charlemagne and the Meeting of Saints Joachim and Anne at the Golden Gate*, have benefited enormously from recent cleaning.

Now it is also possible to renew speculation about the origins of the exquisite and mysterious *Wilton Diptych*, which combines imagery suggestive of contemporary

Italian painting with Northern techniques, and could be French or even English. There is nothing in existence directly comparable. The juxtaposition of it in this gallery, alongside most of the possible analogues, redemptively its provenance in a most provocative way. Remember that the focal point of two popular books by John Harvey, seeking to establish the reign of Richard II as a sort of Golden Age, was the origin of the Diptych and what it said about English culture at the time. The delights of the new wing,

however, need not be even slightly esoteric. Sometimes its magic works best by isolation rather than by mixing and matching, as in the exquisite end-room devoted to three pictures by Piero della Francesca, *The Baptism of Christ*, *Saint Michael and The Nativity*. Nowhere else in the world can three such comparable works be seen together, and the effect is overwhelming. As, indeed, is that of the whole Early Renaissance Collection, seen now for the first time as a coherent unit within the wider context of the National

Gallery as a whole. If London has been inclined to take its National Gallery for granted, casualness and complacency are banished forever by this immaculate light-box full of incomparable treasures.

The Sainsbury Wing, National Gallery, Trafalgar Square, WC2 (071 839 3331). Mon-Sat 10am-6pm, Sun 2-6pm. Open to the public from tomorrow. Extended hours from July 15 to August 15: Mon-Sat 10am-6pm, Sun 3pm-8pm.

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## What is where in the new wing

A room-by-room guide to what can be seen in the new Sainsbury Wing. The numbers refer to the plan on the right

**51** Leonardo's *Virgin of the Rocks*, with his cartoon of *The Virgin and Child with Saint Anne and Saint John* in a small adjoining room; also the earliest picture in the collection, starting with Margarito of Arezzo's *Virgin and Child* (1260).

**52** More early works, including Duccio's triptych *The Virgin and Child with Saints* and the *Pentecost* attributed to Giotto.

**53** Florentine painting of the 14th century, including Jacopo di Cione's *Coronation of the Virgin*. Also *The Wilton Diptych*.

**54** Florentine and Sienese paintings, early 15th century, including Masaccio's *Virgin and Child*.

**55** Uccello's two masterpieces *Saint George and the Dragon* and *The Battle of San Romano*.

**56** Southern Netherlands painting of the 15th century; most famously Jan van Eyck's so-called *Arnolfini Marriage*.

**57** Stunning confrontation of Mantegna's *Agony in the Garden* with his brother-in-law Bellini's treatment of the same subject. Also astonishing works by Tura and Crivelli.

**58** Botticelli and his followers. The most famous painting here is Botticelli's *Venus and Mars*.

**59** Other late 15th-century Florentine painters, including Verrocchio and the Pollaiuolo brothers (*The Martyrdom of Saint Sebastian*).

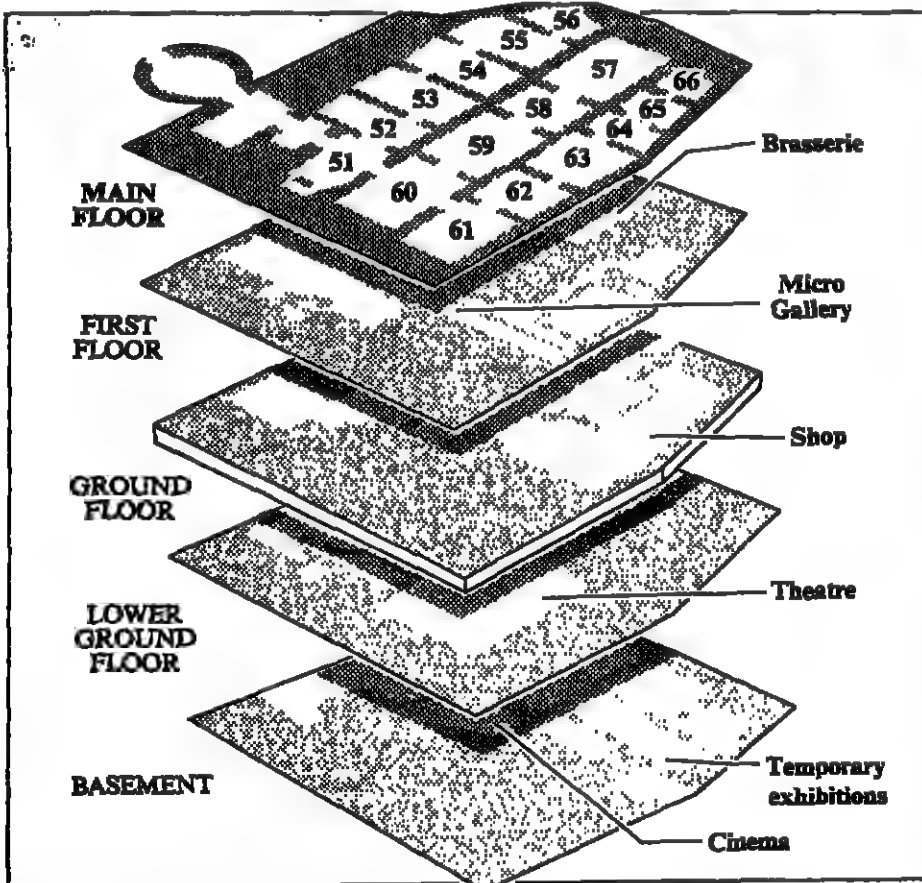
**60** Dominated by Raphael's *Mond Crucifixion* and *Andsdei Madonna*, as well as Lippi's *Virgin and Child with Saints Jerome and Dominick*.

**61** Major Venetian artists of the later 15th century; highlights include Titian's portrait *The Doge Leonardo Loredan* and *The Madonna of the Meadow*, and Cima da Conegliano's altarpiece *The Incredulity of Saint Thomas*.

**62** Mixed northern schools of the same period, notably Bosch's *Christ Mocked*.

**63** 15th-century German painting, including Dürer's portrait of his father.

**64/5** Italian and Northern Renaissance paintings, bringing together Memling's



*Donne Triptych* and comparable works by Antonello da Messina, as well as early Bellini and Dieric Bouts's *The Entombment*.

**66** Dedicated to Piero della Francesca, crown taining three of his greatest paintings.

ON THE first floor of the Sainsbury Wing (that is, the floor immediately below the main galleries) is the Micro Gallery: a computer information room that offers a revolutionary "visual encyclo-

paedia" of the National Gallery's 2,000 paintings, as well as long-term loans such as the Berggruen Collection. The Micro Gallery, which has been sponsored by the American Express Foundation, has 12 work-stations that allow the visitor to access information and images via four different routes: by artist, picture type (such as landscape), historical atlas (for example, Netherlands in the 15th century) or general reference. Visitors can print out a personalised map of the gallery to take them to the paintings they particularly wish to see.

Also on this floor is a brasserie and coffee bar, the latter with a stunning new mural, *Crivelli's Garden*, by the first National Gallery associate artist, Paula Rego. It brings together many of the characters, saintly or otherwise, depicted in the paintings of Carlo Crivelli and his Early Renaissance contemporaries. The ground floor has the entrance lobby and the gallery shop. Below that is a mezzanine with the Sainsbury Wing Theatre, and below that the basement, which contains the temporary exhibition galleries.

The Sainsbury Wing is not the only part of the NG that offers a new slant on old masterpieces:

● The latest of the succession of shows in the Sunley Rooms, arranged in 1984 as an exhibition space, is *Quercus in Britain* (July 31). 27 paintings from British collections fittingly commemorating the 400th anniversary of his birth.

● Most spectacular of the recent acquisitions, the *Portrait of Alexander Morrauer* by the 15th-century German Master of the Morrauer Portrait, hangs among the other Early Renaissance pictures in the Sainsbury Wing, but there are other new acquisitions less prominently displayed, such as Edward Gaertner's *Friedrichsgracht* (1850), tucked away with some impressionist masterpieces in the basement.

● The preliminary restoration of the grand and gilded Barry Rooms, around the octagonal room 36, constituted the first significant move to restore the whole interior as nearly as possible to its original architectural form. The rooms were designed by Edward Barry in 1876 in an opulent classical style, making a fitting background for 18th-century portraits and 19th-century French Romanticism. This year the restoration has been extended, with the sponsorship of Agnew's, to the adjacent room 32.

● In January the Impressionist Galleries (rooms 44/46) to the left of the main entrance were restored to their Edwardian form through the generosity of Walter H. Annenberg, former American ambassador.

● A month later, rooms 7 and 8 were put back to something like their Wilkins proportions, and used to explore the gallery's new concern with hanging without regard to national boundaries. Thus, Tintoretto's *Saint*

*George and the Dragon* now appears in close proximity to works by Elsheimer and El Greco, thereby showing how widespread was Venetian influence in the 16th century.

● This was a prelude to the reopening of the West Wing galleries. The Wohl Room (room 9), one of the largest in the gallery, has had all the partitions and ceiling-lowering devices installed in the Sixties removed, so that it makes a splendid setting for the larger Venetian paintings, such as Titian's *Bacchus and Ariadne* and *The Death of Actaeon*, and Veronese's *The Family of Darius before Alexander*. It also

gives direct access to the Sainsbury Wing. Room 15 has been completely remodelled as an octagon, bringing together two large Turners and two large Claudes which were important influences on him. This leads to rooms 16/18, remodelled as small cabinet rooms for small Dutch paintings, including the gallery's Vermeers.

● Newest of all is a smaller gallery shop to the left of the main entrance (the larger being in the Sainsbury Wing). As a result, the former shop at the top of the main-entrance staircase has been closed, creating an orientation area for the whole gallery.

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## CLASSICAL MUSIC

### Sunset serenade is more than just a song at twilight

Paul Griffiths at the premiere of Gavin Bryars' saxophone concerto for John Harle

In a note on his piece *The Old Tower of Lobenicht*, which is based on Thomas de Quincey's *The Last Days of Immanuel Kant*, composer Gavin Bryars speaks of De Quincey's "complex relationship to the writing" in a work that purports to be a translation out of the German. A similar complexity is perhaps essential to his own writing, in music whose careful surface is achieved over and through a tangle of mismatched references and intentions.

His new saxophone concerto, *The Green Ray*, is a case in point. The title alludes to a phenomenon that can under special circumstances be observed at sunset, and it would

be easy to interpret this 20-minute adagio as a mood picture, a tranquil leave-taking expressed in long, slow melodic lines for the solo soprano saxophone over the comforting harmonic support of the small orchestra.

But other things are going on as well. Bryars is remembering here a moment when he saw the green ray in southern California. But characteristically entwined with that is an episode from a Jules Verne novel, where the spectacle is described as observed from western Scotland. In both cases there were emotional connotations, to which the music responds in tones of lament: this is where the blues meets the bagpipes.

The elegiac voice is one that Bryars has cultivated in much of his recent music. The elegy is a proposition: something to be accepted casually but then explored with utter seriousness. This is part of the "complex relationship": a disinterest at levels normally thought paramount, and an intensity of intention directed at aspects that conventional aesthetics would think insignificant. This may be why Bryars's superficially bland music, so

close to John Adams or even Philip Glass, feels brutally tough underneath.

Demanding constant vivid attention in performance, *The Green Ray* received this in abundance from John Harle and the Bournemouth Sinfonietta under Ivor Bolton in Swanage on Saturday. Harle's cantabile was a wonder: smoothly sustained, beautifully formed in tone and never lazy, conveying the impression that every note had to be exactly where it was. There were also marvels

in the accompaniment: breathtaking upswirls of violin tone, and passages where a solid woodwind block moves with the soloist.

The concert also included an excellently alert account of Haydn's Symphony No 80, in D minor: a particular treat to discover a new Haydn symphony in such an expert performance. The Bournemouth Sinfonietta will record *The Green Ray* along with two other saxophone concertos they have commissioned, from Mike Westbrook and Michael Nyman.

Meanwhile four other Bryars pieces — including *The Old Tower of Lobenicht*, which is an entrancing image of ever-changing stasis relating in some manner to the elderly philosopher's fascination with the view of a monument as focus for his meditations — can be heard on a new record (ECM/New Note 1424) by an astonishing group including Bill Frisell, Roger Heaton and, discreetly, Bryars himself, on double bass. Frisell's plaintive, singing electric guitar is the main banshee voice in *After the Requiem*, with string trio; Heaton takes the clarinet lead in *Allegretto*, a piece close in manner and feeling to the unsettling twilight world of *The Green Ray*.



## Mary Ann Sieghart

Unspoilt regions offer different rewards as they are discovered

Picture a country cottage with roses round the front door, an acre of garden and unbroken views across a remote, unpopulated valley. This is the home of which most people dream, but only a few can have it. It is the classic positional good, a phrase first coined by an economist, Fred Hirsch. The paradox of a positional good is that, while many people want it, it loses its value as soon as more than a few people own it. If everybody packed up and moved to the country, there would be no unbroken views left; all those empty valleys would be peppered with newly-built houses.

British residents of Provence are now complaining sourly that Peter Mayle, best-selling author of *A Year in Provence* and its sequel, *Toujours Provence*, is threatening the value of their positional goods. What he praised as a delightfully unspoilt and almost undiscovered part of the country is rapidly being discovered and is apparently on its way to being spoilt. Half a million tourists have flocked to the villages and countryside featured in Mr Mayle's books, and the pilgrimage is none too welcome.

Yet expatriates with holiday homes in Provence (already foreigners make up half the population of the villages in Mr Mayle's books) are glorified tourists themselves. The French might justifiably complain about being overrun by Brits. Think of the uproar if the prettiest Cotswolds villages were bought up by rich Germans, pushing the price of houses beyond the reach of the British. But the French seem not to mind: the influx of tourists is good for the local economy. To them, remoteness has no cachet; it simply means relative poverty.

Expatriates in Provence have not even paid a premium for their seclusion. On the contrary, their houses were remarkably cheap because the region was still undiscovered. The fact that the Luberon area has been so empty until now should be seen as a windfall. They have not paid extra for it.

One friend who recently discovered a wonderful restaurant refused to divulge where it was for fear that it would become popular. But the market cannot be bucked for ever. Too many people love to discover the undiscovered. Guide books spring up to cater for them: lists of charming small hotels and little-known walks that will inevitably end up as less-than-charming, much-extended hotels and rural motorways.

Twenty-five years ago, my parents bought a plot of land on an Algarve cliff-top with not another house in sight. The Algarve was as empty then as the west coast of Morocco still is. They built a house, and we had happy holidays there. But they always knew that one day, tourist development would encroach and it would be time to sell.

They also knew, though, that the closer the developments came, the more the value of the house would rise. They valued remoteness and happily put up with the five miles of lurching cart track, the half-hour drive to the nearest town and the lack of mains water and electricity. But most people looking for holiday homes are less adventurous. They want local restaurants and night clubs, beaches on which their children can find others to play with, shops and supermarkets nearby.

The British residents of the Luberon should be grateful. For years they have enjoyed the tranquility of their locale; now they should take advantage of the inevitable rise in the value of their property that will follow the success of Mr Mayle's books. They can sell up at an inflated price and buy a more remote — and cheaper — farmhouse elsewhere. Mr Mayle may have made a fortune, but they can share in it, too.

## Altered states of being down under

Jonathan Clark asks whether Canberra should cut its ties with the Crown

Should Australia become a republic? The pressure is building. A new movement led by Thomas Keneally, the novelist, and backed by writers, lawyers and politicians, was launched on Sunday to persuade Australia to cut its constitutional ties with Britain. Last month, at its centenary conference in Tasmania, the ruling Labor party finally grasped the republican nettle. As a general principle, it has indeed been that party's aspiration for a decade. Now it has committed itself to achieving it by 2001, the centenary of the constitution which created an Australian federation out of a diversity of independent colonies. But should it happen?

John Bannon, the party president, was wise to recognise that the vote betrayed a "lack of enthusiasm" in his party. Australians are probably, by a small margin, in favour of the status quo. Labor has recognised that it is committing itself to a campaign culminating in a referendum; if it goes wrong, the result could be a messy squabble and a constitutional emergency.

Is it worth it? A reform which leaves almost everything as it was would be dearly bought at any price. It might even look like sour grapes, a delayed reaction to the dismissal in 1975 by Sir John Kerr, the governor-general, of the government of Gough Whitlam, the prime minister. The language of class war is alive and well in Australia, and any hint of rule by men in white pith helmets and ostrich feathers makes as many enemies as the Queen's Christmas broadcast makes friends.

On the other hand, it might slip through unopposed if the Crown can be made to look irrational or an affront to Australian pride. The symbols which unite states have a real importance: the tricolour or the fleur-de-lis? The trappings of tsardom or the hammer and sickle? But not all



Symbol of unity: loyal Australians welcome their Queen in 1954

trivia are symbolic, and to seek symbols in irrelevancies is a symptom of wishful thinking, not profound realism.

The monarchy made a marvellous point of unity on the British Commonwealth as it came to be defined in the early 20th century. It could mean everything or

nothing. It could epitomise the bonds of personal loyalty without political subjection; symbolise ties of kin and kin; provide a neutral rallying point for dozens of races and religions; in an age of war and sacrifice it could speak to ancient principles of military motivation.

Perhaps, today, it means nothing. The British monarchy was sanitised by Walter Bagehot and the late Victorian jurists; henceforth it was valuable chiefly insofar as, like Gilbert and Sullivan's House of Lords, it did nothing in particular and did it very well. As an animating principle for colonial civil servants and domestic politicians alike, noblesse oblige was steadily replaced by bourgeois guilt, and bourgeois guilt is more acceptable as a common currency where republic speaks to republic.

The monarchy as a defining principle of union is inconclusive. Like federalism, it could mean a closer or a weaker association. The New Union of Crowns which tied Scotland and England in 1603 was a valuable formula which led to the still closer union of 1707. But when Americans asserted in the early 1770s that Westminster had no authority in the colonies

and that their allegiance was to the Crown only, such a tactic was, only a prelude to independence.

So it may be here. A union of Britain and Australia in the person of the monarch has become no union at all, but a piece of diplomatic politeness to soothe consciences offended by profound change. If those changes have already happened, nothing will be essentially different if some individual from the ranks of the Australian establishment assumes the title of president rather than governor-general.

This may help us face the less comfortable truth that the only secure basis for international relations is enlightened self-interest. Or it may remind us that what look like minor, sensible constitutional reforms can have explosive and unnecessary consequences. But which? Before we tinker with the British constitution we should watch closely that cloud, no bigger than a man's hand, which has appeared on the horizon of Australia.

## No place to hide with us

England's Irish community may sing rebel songs but does not back the IRA's crimes says Walter Ellis

There is a belief in this country, still surprisingly widespread, that the Irish community in Britain is fundamentally a republican fifth column, whose backdoors are forever left on the latch in case "the boys" should need somewhere to go. It is a myth which the revelations of the Birmingham Six, the Guildford Four and — most poignantly — the Maguire Seven have begun to dispel, but somehow lingers on much as the image of the Irish working man as a thick-jawed simpleton, with tight curly hair and sideburns, survives in political cartoons.

The prosaic but reassuring truth is that, while most southern Irish people in Britain are romantically attached to the idea of a united Ireland, they regard Ulster Protestants as more alien than the English and have no desire to be involved in the IRA's campaign to coerce them into the "Free State". Nor do they wish to be hauled in for interrogation, knowing how the Irish have been treated in the past.

It follows that there is no complex network of safehouses, lived in by fellow-travellers and supporters. There is no maze of narrow streets, where the whisper has gone out: "The Brits are coming; look out for the lads."

The anti-terrorist squad at Scotland Yard knows this only too well, and the escape from Brixton prison on Sunday of IRA suspects Pearce McAuley and Nessan Quinnivan was not followed by raids on the predominantly Irish sections of Kilburn and Kentish Town, or anywhere else. Police did knock on the doors of those whom they knew had visited the escaped duo in Brixton, or otherwise had close



Turning over the traces: IRA activists operating in Britain are skilled professionals who do not need the help of ordinary families to escape the police search

connections with them, but they did not turn over the Irish community in general.

According to the myth, the two escaped prisoners would simply have legged it to Kilburn and been put up in an attic, where they would have been fed with Guinness and Dublin coddle. The reality is that they were almost certainly directed by a republican "help line" — it could be in St John's Wood or Greenwich or Brent Cross — and to a key hidden under a wall or beneath a flower pot. No one would be living there. That way it would be genuinely safe. No one would be aware of their presence. There would be food, fresh clothes and beer in the fridge. They would simply enter, close the door and retreat from the world.

This thesis is certainly borne out by past events. The Clapham bomb factory, discovered by accident in 1988, yielded evidence not of a community of Behan-esque sympathisers but a plethora of lock-ups, garages and

unoccupied flats. From its location in cosmopolitan Northcote Road, the "factory" was headquarters to a network. But it was not an Irish house. It was owned by a Miss Christine Kellaris, who had rented it out on a purely commercial basis. Miss Kellaris's sister, Lesley, met the two men who stayed there and described them as "very pleasant... with no hint of malice".

Most IRA men are not caught at all. When the going gets hot, they invariably retreat either to Ireland, the Continent or, sometimes, to the United States. The many failed extradition cases which have so outraged the government are themselves evidence of the failure of the British police to find their men and hold on to them. One republican, Sean O'Callaghan, only gave himself up in 1988 when he feared execution by his former comrades as an informer.

In the case of the 1975 Balcombe Street siege, the breakthrough leading to the capture of a dangerous gang occurred

by chance when a police constable on the beat in London's Mayfair noticed what he thought was the butt of a rifle in a car containing four men. The investigations which followed the siege produced evidence of at least three other teams and a number of safe houses, but at least four men escaped, either to London or the Low Countries.

Notions of an Irish "murphie", digging roads by day and singing rebel songs by night, are not entirely false, of course. There are certainly bars in parts of London in which on Sunday lunchtime there would have been conspiratorial cackles between red-faced men in donkey jackets as the news came of the Brixton imbroglio. "Ho, ho," one can hear them say. "Sure yer men made proper eggs out of the coppers right enough." Yet the idea that these are the ones to whom the IRA would turn in time of trouble is far-fetched. On the contrary, IRA volunteers moving to England are advised to

keep away from their fellow countrymen, who are believed to be heavily infiltrated by the Special Branch.

The Provisional IRA is a professional organisation of dedicated political criminals. It has little time for romantic idealism, as exemplified in drunken songs. Instead, it recruits young men, and women of proven conviction, who are willing to risk their lives in return for the future establishment of a 32-county republic. Its volunteers, in Ireland, in Britain and on the Continent do not lead glamorous lives and they do not expect to be loved or succoured by their competitors in Britain.

The Irish community in Britain has been established for centuries. It began, for the most part, with impoverished people moving across to England in search of work, and this, with variations, remains the trend. It is not just the unskilled who leave. The Irish Republic and, to an extent, Northern Ireland, produce large numbers of well-educated school-leavers and grad-

uates for whom there are simply not enough good jobs at home. Once here many Irish immigrants stay, marry and bring up their families. Vincent Maguire, one of the Maguire Seven spoke of his outrage, as an Englishman, at being suspected of a crime against his country.

Father Denis Cormican, of the Irish Centre in Camden Town, north London, believes that the reaction of most Irish people in England to the Brixton affair would be: "How on earth could this have happened? Were these two not supposed to be maximum security?" Such people's response to the arrival on their doorstep of an IRA gunman would, he says, be horror. "They have no wish to be involved in this at all. It would probably not even be a talking point in the pubs. We are talking here about less than 1 per cent of the Irish community — that's all. The IRA knows that it cannot shoot its way out of prison and then come into the community and find safe havens. That is not on."

...and moreover

## CRAIG BROWN

When is a problem A Problem? With so many television documentaries being made about so many problems, I must warn you that it is only a matter of time before the problem they latch on to is yours.

Let me explain. I was strolling along the street quite merrily when I heard a well-known voice in my right ear. I stepped up my pace — after all, who wants a well-known voice in their right ear? — but the commentary continued.

"This is the tale of one man. Let's call him Craig," the voice, caring, concerned, sympathetic, said. It suddenly dawned that he was talking about me. "To the outside world," the voice continued, "he appears relatively normal. But Craig was born different from the rest of us. Craig was born with a problem that has grown worse with each passing year. The story of Craig's plight may shock you. It may upset you. But it cannot help but move you."

I now recognised the voice. It was Desmond Wilcox. Have you ever had Desmond Wilcox's full range of sympathy in your ear? It is an unsettling experience. Not daring to look back, I carried on walking as if nothing had happened.

"Observe, if you will, his shoelaces. From an early age, Craig has been unable to do up his shoelaces properly. Now in his thirties, he finds that they come undone four or five times a day. But now, friends say, Craig is beyond caring. To him, one shoelace is much like another. He

lives, they add, brushing away their tears, in a World Of His Own."

As he enunciated this last phrase, stirring theme music filled the air. In front of me, floating over my head, were large letters: "WOW! SO! RO! DRO! W!" To my horror, I realised that I had become the subject of a Wilcox documentary, and that my head was duly encircled with its title.

The music died down, to make way for the voice of Wilcox. "These days," it said, "Craig lives in what can only be described as a Living Hell. In this twilight world, his shoelaces are always loose. Again and again, he bends down to re-tie them with a faraway look in his eyes. How did it come to this? How did our society — which prides itself on its compassion — allow poor Craig to reach such a pitiful state? This is a tale of betrayal. Of the betrayal by our society, by us all, of one human being."

I could take it no more. I turned around smartly. There was Wilcox with a camera crew, two soundmen holding microphones on sticks and three women with clipboards, all of them sporting the most intensely concerned expressions. "Excuse me," I said, "but there is nothing wrong with me, nothing at all."

Wilcox looked at me sympathetically before turning to the camera. "And perhaps the saddest aspect of this already tragic story is that the victim himself continues to believe that, in his own words: 'There is nothing wrong with me. Nothing at all.' It is a condition doctors will rec-

ognise at once, a pitiful slide into reclusiveness. A condition called Television Documentary Avoidance Syndrome, the near certainty of a documentary subject — against all evidence — that their own special case does not merit attention."

"But you do not understand!" I retorted.

"Words to haunt us all," commented Wilcox, "for Craig is, in a very real sense, someone crying out for our love. But is it too late?"

"But I just have a bit of trouble with my shoelaces! I admit, they are always coming undone, but surely that does not make me odd?" I pleaded.

"We never, never, ever call anyone odd," replied Mr Wilcox, "and I would not feel able to call myself a professional broadcaster if we did. No, you are not odd, Craig, not odd at all. Relax."

He then turned towards the camera, adding: "And with that cry from the heart, a cry asking all us so-called 'normal' people to take him on his own terms, Craig begs to be accepted into everyday society, a society well able to tie its own shoelaces, a society which has closed the door on people, like Craig, who simply cannot cope."

I now find that I am in a BBC television series alongside a woman who has trouble defrosting her fridge, a man who bites his nails, a teenager who occasionally gets a bit bored and a businessman who keeps losing his umbrella. And the awful news is, Desmond tells me that you are next.

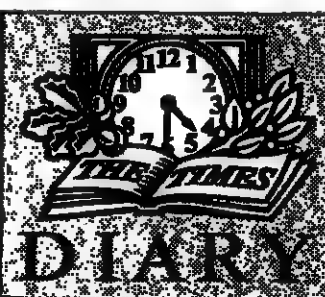
## Out and about

Statistics suggest that the two IRA suspects who broke out of Brixton jail will be swiftly back behind bars. The average period of liberty following such a jail break is a matter of days rather than weeks. Home Office figures show. Yet there is a substantial minority somewhere out there who have eluded recapture over a sustained period of time.

Of the 224 convicts who escaped last year, 44 are still at large. At the end of 1988 there were 210 convicts who had escaped over the past eight years still on the run. More than 50 were dangerous men who fled from high security prisons. A sizeable number — perhaps as many as 60 or 70 — have been enjoying their stolen freedom for more than a decade.

Strangely, the Home Office does not seem over-keen to recapture them. Yesterday it was unable to say who had been on the run the longest, and declined to offer a list of those who were still being sought. Ronnie Biggs and George Blake are well-known, as is James Moody, who has been at large for 11 years since burrowing out of Brixton police station. So, too, is Nikolaus Christy, allegedly a member of Britain's biggest cocaine network, who has not been seen since he sawed through a bar in his cell window in Dumbury in October 1987. He thoughtfully telephoned the police afterwards to "apologise for any inconvenience caused".

But life is grim for those who spend years evading recapture, says Laurie Taylor, the sociologist. "Those who stay on the run for a long time are always looking over their shoulder. It is impossible to relax and can be a pathetic existence." One who found it so was Vic Buck, who after 17 years on the run walked up to the gate of



Nottingham prison and gave himself up in May 1988.

Those organising the hunt for the IRA suspects should never discount the most obvious options. Richard Smith escaped from Dungavel open prison, Lanarkshire, in July 1988. He went home to his wife, put on his slippers, poured himself a beer and waited for nine weeks before the police thought of calling.

Part of the act of the Macdonalds circus clown involves a broken down old car, which coughs and splutters its way around the big top. When the circus arrived in Winterborne, Dorset, last week, disaster struck. The car took its image too seriously — it broke down altogether. The RAC was summoned and the ensuing brief must have been one of the strangest in motoring history: "Can you fix my car, but not too much, please?"

## Green gang

Within hours of John Major's first keynote speech on the environment yesterday it emerged that Mrs Thatcher may again be about to upstage him. She has been asked by senior sources at the United Nations to act as an official adviser to the "earth summit" in Brazil next June, which Major suggested he hopes to attend. Mrs Thatcher is expected to accept the job, the first official appointment

she will have taken up since resigning as prime minister.

A common strand between prime ministers past and present was provided yesterday by Sir Cripin Tickell, Britain's former ambassador to the UN. Credited with galvanising Mrs Thatcher on green issues, he also advised the prime minister on his green speech. Other significant contributions came from Tom Burke, brought in from the Green Alliance by Michael Heseltine, and from Chris Paten. The jokes about Billy Butcher's relentless consumerism, however, were proudly said to be all Major's own work.

## Flying success

The Gulf war may have been won thanks to the superior technology of the allies. But for the first time the whole truth can be told: critical to the military success was the role of six budgeters, which yesterday returned to Gibraltar as war heroes.

Like casualties down a pit, they were used as part of HMS Manchester's chemical protection system. "Despite our dependence on



electronics, animals are still more reliable," says a Navy spokesman. "The St George's Flight, as they were known, served with great distinction under the leadership of Captain Joey." The budgies were

awarded the ship's gallantry medal before being piped ashore, where they were welcomed back by the children of St George's service school, from whose aviary they had been press-ganged.

## Artful merger

Sir Colin Cole, the Garter King, and the College of Arms are preparing for a busy summer, with the imminent army regimental mergers. For every newly merged regiment there must be new cap badges, standards, guidons and colours. It will fall to Sir Colin and the college to vet designs for heraldic propriety.

"The badges must be distinctive and unique," says a spokesman. "They should maintain the dignity of the regiment." One of the college's team of artists will then paint a four-inch-square watercolour of the badge, which will be dispatched to the Queen for approval. "The process is normally quite smooth," says Colonel Jacobs from the army dress committee, which works closely with the college on such matters. "Her Majesty has yet to send a device back to the drawing board. But things can get a bit delayed if she is up at Balmoral."

The era of beer and sandwiches did not quite return when John Major met a trade union delegation yesterday, the first to be invited inside 10 Downing Street in more than a decade. For a start, the hour dictated coffee and biscuits, instead. But Lord Murray, the former TUC general secretary who led the last such delegation in October 1980, says his successors did not miss much. Under both Harold Wilson and Jim Callaghan the sandwiches, invariably cheese and pickle on white sliced bread, were awful. "The bread curled up at the edges because it had sat on the plate for so long." Hence the saying: "Only here for the beer?"





## PENALTIES NOT AGENCIES

John Major's speech at *The Sunday Times* environment conference yesterday picks up the environmentalist baton with which his predecessor had started to run. His sentiments were impeccable. He defended the government's environmental record and committed it to publish an assessment of progress on the 352 recommendations set out in last September's white paper *This Common Inheritance*.

He urged (mostly on others) an attack on global warming and on the destruction of the rain forests. He avoided the trap of giving government a monopoly in pollution control, pointing out the scope for corporate and individual action. None of this is original nor was it passionately expressed but it represents the essence of Majorism: sound, sensible, sustainable.

This sound stuff is likely to be lost in the attention devoted to his single new proposal. The government has decided to set up a new environment agency. It will bring together Her Majesty's Inspectorate of Pollution, and some or all of the functions of the National Rivers Authority. The government is minded to add local authority functions for the monitoring of waste. The principle of subsidiarity, which Mr Major has been warning to recently, still does not stop his government transferring functions from local government to the centre at every opportunity.

The suspicion must be that Mr Major is playing at politics, as Chris Patten did in publishing his famously wishy-washy white paper after Treasury neutering. The Labour Party is already committed to an "environmental protection executive". By coincidence, Ann Taylor, the Labour spokeswoman on the environment, was publishing her Fabian pamphlet on the subject on the very day Mr Major was speaking. For this politically aware prime minister, and his equally political environment secretary, the temptation was obvious, the U-turn a worthwhile price.

Ministers who once argued with force that the two watchdog bodies should be kept

separate are now insisting on their essential unity. The separation of the pollution inspectorate's powers over emissions and the river authority's over the water that carries them away is artificial. Both bodies are recent creations. The first in 1987 was a product of industry's concern at the plethora of controlling bodies: the industrial air pollution inspectorate, the radioactive substances inspectorate, the waste inspectorate and the water inspectorate. The second, in 1989, was a response to fears that water privatisation would damage the environment. In principle there is no good reason to keep the two bodies apart.

In practice there must be worries that the plants are being reported before their roots are established. Half of the national rivers authority, for example, is in the middle of a move to Bristol. With the move, with a new chief executive to replace Dr John Bowman who recently resigned, and now with an amalgamation, how can it be expected to concentrate on the job in hand?

Real headway against pollution will not come from mere regulation, a field in which Britain, by common consent, already leads the world. It will come from the steadfast application of anti-pollution ideals to a market context. At present, the authorities may charge only for administrative costs. For example, the rivers authority can charge for the cost of issuing a discharge licence. Incentive charging would allow the polluter to be charged for exceeding certain emission limits. But in government eyes, this must wait. The Chancellor, Norman Lamont, ducked at the last minute a Budget proposal that would have abolished petrol tax and increased fuel tax, to cut car use and exhaust pollution.

Sooner or later, the polluter must pay. The prime minister agrees with that. But in reality that means the consumer must pay. There are fewer votes there. Until the election is over, Mr Major's sound thoughts will fester few deeds.

## BANKING ON FREEDOM

In Cameroon, an aspiring businessman faces a two-year trek through 20 different government offices before he accumulates the 24 permits he needs to start trading legally. In each office, underpaid civil servants have to be "persuaded" to complete the papers. The scope for corruption is immense. In such circumstances, locals resort to the black market and foreign investors stay away.

This case of destructive state intervention is drawn from the latest *World Development Report*, the World Bank's most ambitious attempt yet to analyse the results of 40 years in the lending business and to define policies for successful development. The Bank is adamant that the market cannot do everything. In attracting funds and putting them to good use the quality of government makes the crucial difference.

In some developing countries, notably in South-east Asia, average incomes have risen five-fold in the past 40 years, more rapidly than in the industrialised world at an equivalent stage in its development. But in a quarter of these countries, many of them in sub-Saharan Africa, people are worse off now than they were in 1965. All had to contend with the same international economic environment.

The Bank does not conclude that state intervention is necessarily impoverishing. Indeed, this report insists that most governments need to intervene more aggressively in such areas as primary schools. Trouble comes when the state supplants competitive markets instead of encouraging them, controlling production and licensing industry, managing prices and manipulating trade.

In the 1990s foreign capital, whether as aid or investment, is going to be harder to come by, the Bank says. To compete successfully for capital, governments will need to create a "market-friendly" environment. Traditionally, that has meant investing in physical infrastructure, such as roads and telecommunications. The value of this

report is its insistence that "infrastructure" means much more than that.

First, governments need to invest far more heavily in "human capital" to create a healthy and well-educated work-force - and less in their armed forces. Second, the right "infrastructure" must include political security, law and order, respect for civil rights, an independent judiciary and clear property rights. Political conditionality has come of age. The Bank decisively rejects the fallacy that poor countries cannot afford democracy. From Haiti to Burma and Eastern Europe, "dictatorships have proven disastrous for development". On the contrary, the report says, political checks and balances, a free press and open debate not only "keep predatory behaviour in check" but give the public a stake in reforms.

The Bank is preaching to more of the converted than at any time in its history. Whether out of necessity or conviction the 1980s, often described as the "lost decade" for development, produced a remarkable conversion to domestic deregulation, free trade policies and democracy across the Third World. Ironically, protectionism has simultaneously grown in the industrialised world, and now costs Third World producers \$55 billion a year, as much as they receive in development aid.

Previously protectionist governments are saying, as Brazil's agriculture minister yesterday told a meeting of the Cairns Group of farm exporters in Manaus, that "our peoples need justice in the form of the free market more than aid". The West is putting the global trade system at risk. Its agricultural policies are as market-distorting as any Cameroonian licensing system. Above all else, next week's Western economic summit must unblock the Uruguay Round of trade talks. That would be the greatest encouragement the West could give to Third World reform.

## SAINSBURY'S SUCCESS

The finest new art gallery in Europe opens today in Trafalgar Square, fine in its architecture, fine in its contents. The new Sainsbury wing of the National Gallery suggests that the longer a decision is left the better the outcome is likely to be. Bumbledom can be thanked for prevaricating over the future of the vacant Hampton's site for a full 32 years, until a patron as generous and inspired as the Sainsbury family appeared on the scene. The Royal Opera might tear a leaf from the same book as it wrestles to rescue its spatchcock proposals in Covent Garden.

What is remarkable about the new building is how near it came to being awful. A chess-playing government originally insisted that a new gallery be cross-subsidised by offices on the site. Michael Heseltine, as environment secretary in 1981, launched a competition for such a development, which yielded a disappointing array of finalists.

The winner, however, might have gone ahead had it not been for the Prince of Wales' famous "carbuncle" remark. In 1984, a nervous government refused planning permission and a year later the Sainsburys stepped forward to pay for a gallery and nothing but. The selection of Robert Venturi by the Sainsburys was equally controversial, but they stuck to it, through every rise in cost. They and the public have been rewarded with a building remarkable for its humility towards its context, for its sense of humour and for its magnificent interior spaces.

These last are a masterpiece of neo-classicism, to house one of the world's great collections of Renaissance paintings. Rooms

flow from grandeur to intimacy, displaying the Wilton Diptych, Jan van Eyck's so-called Arnolfini Marriage, the three great Piero della Francesca (in a room of their own) and paintings by Duccio, Cimabue, Leonardo, Raphael, Bellini and the northern Renaissance masters.

The past year has been a splendid one for housing the arts in Britain. The Courtauld has moved to Somerset House, the Sackler galleries have opened at the Royal Academy, the Tate has opened in the north and been rehoused in the south. The South Kensington museums have been revitalised. New concert halls have opened in Birmingham and Glasgow, new opera houses announced for Glyndebourne, Compton Verney and Cardiff. Leeds is to get the Royal Armouries.

All this enterprise has been mostly the result of a creative partnership between the public sector and private patronage. The Sainsbury gift is more in the American than the British tradition: a benign mix of vast fortune, philanthropic ambition and personal good taste on the part of the benefactor. Credit too should go to the National Gallery chairman, Lord Rothschild, and his team for steering a delicate path between patron, architect and curator. But to ascribe to private patronage a lead role in art sponsorship does not mean that it has to be an exclusive one. The joy of this gallery lies essentially in the paintings to which it gives room, art whose preservation is the product of public and private custodianship over hundreds of years. The glory of the Sainsbury wing is a monument to both.

## Case for an NHS abortion review

From Dame Josephine Barnes and others

Sir, Early medical, in addition to surgical, abortion is now to be available to women in this country (report, July 4). The Medicines Control Agency has issued a licence enabling RU486, the "abortion pill", to take its place among the treatments authorised for abortion and controlled under the amended Abortion Act (1967).

The advent of RU486 is welcome, widening as it does the range of options open to women in the management of pregnancy. Choice has been extended for women in Britain as it has been for those in France, but this is only a first step.

Two of the most developed countries in the world have now accepted the principle of medical termination of pregnancy. There should be no barrier to this treatment not only in Europe but also in the rest of the world. The World Health Organisation estimates that in the developing world over 200,000 women every year die needlessly as a result of unsafe abortions.

In the National Health Service in England and Wales, for example, only 21 per cent of all abortions are performed within the first nine weeks of pregnancy because of the lengthy procedures which are found necessary in some health authority areas.

The introduction of early medical abortion, which can be used only up until the 63rd day if it is to be fully effective, provides the NHS with an exceptional opportunity. It now becomes necessary for the NHS to review its referral procedures so as to provide a fully comprehensive abortion service.

Yours faithfully,  
JOSEPHINE BARNES,  
Tessa Blackstone,  
Barriest Harman,  
Vera Kitchington,  
Anne McLaren,  
Emma Nicholson,  
Janet Radcliffe Richards,  
Mary Warnock,  
Birth Control Trust,  
27-35 Mortimer Street, W1.

## The army's role

From Major-General D. H. Braggins

Sir, I agree with Charles Ramsey (July 5) that any adjustment in the size and shape of the army should be preceded by a fundamental review of commitments and likely threats (with an added sensible provision for the unexpected). But it would be a very serious mistake to recast in favour of combat arms, as he suggests, at the expense of supporting arms and services.

It is a fundamental principle that to be effective a force must be balanced. It is pointless to commit troops without the resources to supply them with food, fuel and ammunition, and the ability to maintain them in the field. If this lesson had not been learned from previous campaigns its importance should have become apparent from experience gained in the Falklands and the Gulf.

Reliance on territorial and reservist manpower, important as this is as a supplement, is no substitute for trained and immediately available regular units. The crew of a tank transporter, for example, is at least as highly trained as the crew of the tank that it carries.

Much has been said recently about the regimental system, but pride in tradition and cap badge is not confined to the so-called combat arms. The logistic services share the same sensibilities and some of them have a longer history than many famous infantry and cavalry regiments.

The Royal Corps of Transport traces its history back through the Royal Army Service Corps to the Royal Wagonners and in 1799 ranked in the Army List as a mounted corps after the 29th Dragoons.

Yours faithfully,  
DEREK BRAGGINS,  
Rifle Barracks, Plymouth,  
Nr Honiton, Devon.  
July 3.

From General Sir Charles Huxtable  
Sir, It reports that the infantry is to be reduced to 34 British battalions, with an additional two Gurkha battalions of limited use, are true then it is evident that no proper, practical consideration has been given to the tasks they have to undertake every day throughout the year in "peace-time".

Regular battalions can be augmented by Territorial Army battalions in time of grave national emergency but in circumstances that fall short of that, the regulars have to cope on their own.

Whilst we shall clearly have fewer battalions stationed in Germany, the tasks for the infantry both at

## Hong Kong's future

From Sir Alfred Sherman

Sir, Sir Horace Phillips (July 5) repeats the old discredited Establishment apologetic for handing over a free prosperous community of six million British subjects to a primitive, vengeful and irrational communist despotism, no better than Stalin's or Hitler's, without the slightest measure of prior consultation.

His assertion that "without the New Territories, the island and Kowloon cannot exist" has no basis in fact. His sole argument, Hong Kong's dependence on the New Territories and adjoining districts of China "for water, fruit and vegetables, and meat and poultry"

## Break-up of education 'monolith'

From the General Secretary of the Society of Education Officers

Sir, The prime minister has announced yet more changes in the maintained education system which is still trying to cope with the major upheaval brought about by the Education Reform Act 1988 (report, July 4). In particular, he refers to the need to break up "the monolith" of that education system.

In the present, the education service in England, Wales and Northern Ireland is the responsibility of 113 local education authorities and five education and library boards, each of which endeavours to take into account local needs as well as national ones.

Three years ago the rich variety of services provided by those individual authorities was reduced by the Education Reform Act which transferred to the secretary of state for education and science over 300 powers to control the service.

The government's recent white paper, *Education and Training for the 21st Century*, proposes a system of national control of colleges of further education with accountability to the secretary of state rather than to individual LEAs.

When the prime minister refers to the need to break up "the monolith" does he mean the system of almost 120 varieties provided through the LEAs? Or does he mean the rapidly expanding central government system under the sole control of his secretary of state?

Yours faithfully,  
DENNIS HATFIELD,  
General Secretary,  
Society of Education Officers,  
20 Bedford Way, WC1.  
July 4.

From Professor J. H. Horlock, FRS, FEng

Sir, The current arguments about the establishment of more city technical colleges (CTCs) mainly relate to the proportion of public expenditure that should be allocated to them. But I wish to question the educational argument for a separate sector of school education related primarily to science and technology at a relatively early school age.

I was a member of Sir Monty

Finniston's committee of enquiry into the engineering profession which reported in 1980. We emphasised strongly that an appreciation of engineering methods should be introduced into school education.

However, we never at any time recommended that technical education should be separated off for a special stream. Rather, we wished to see a broad education, embracing the arts, science and the German *technik* (the skill of designing and making artefacts) as a continuing theme throughout the school curriculum.

May I therefore press for a reconsideration of the educational arguments for the CTCs? It is the general appreciation of arts, science and *technik* that we need in teaching in our schools, not an early division of our children into separate teaching streams.

Yours faithfully,  
J. H. HORLOCK,  
2 The Avenue, Amphil, Bedford.

From Mr Trevor Mound

Sir, Thank goodness that scholars as eminent as Sir Randolph Quirk and Professor Stein still seek to defend standard English against the excesses of the trendy educational establishment (July 4). May I offer an observation on the teaching of English based on experience abroad?

Until recently, I worked for three years in France where I met hundreds of students from British universities spending the third year of their degree courses as assistants in French schools. Their pronunciation and grammar were near faultless - in French. In English they fell down badly in both: had their French been as poor they would have had no hope of a degree.

I could only conclude that teachers of English were less competent than teachers of French, that they lacked enthusiasm or that they did not dare to correct their students for fear of being dubbed "classist". As I read the letter from Sir Randolph and Professor Stein, the third reason would appear to be the most likely.

Yours faithfully,  
TREVOR MOUND,  
8 Beaufort East, Bath, Avon.  
July 6.

## Lifetime pacifist

From Mr William Hetherington

Sir, Your obituary (June 28) states that the late Lord MacLeod of Fuinar, "became a pacifist in the second (world) war". In fact, George MacLeod was elected a sponsor of the Peace Pledge Union in September 1937, two years before that war, because already "his pacifist work was well known". Indeed, he was described as "Scotland's Dick Sheppard", because of his charismatic combination of popular broadcasting and pacifism.

It is also misleading to suggest that Lord MacLeod's campaigning for nuclear disarmament came "after" his pacifism. It was but one expression of his pacifism, which he maintained unequivocally for well over 50 years, and last reaffirmed in a letter to the PPU within weeks of his death.

Yours sincerely,  
WILLIAM HETHERINGTON  
(Honorary historian and archivist),  
Peace Pledge Union,  
Dick Sheppard House,  
6 Endsleigh Street, WC1.  
June 28.

## Safety on the river

From Sir Andrew Gilchrist

Sir, Chest waders (Mrs Shaw's letter, June 30): my father saw a man drown in the river Annan in 1907 or thereabouts, and in due course I was made to promise never to wear such equipment. I know little about wet suits, but I note that the Spey gillies now wear inflatable waistcoats.

But the Spey is a cunning and dangerous place to fish. Even with two wet-suits and three inflatable waistcoats, if you fall into the river, you cannot escape the risk that (in the words of an old gillie) "she will roll you over and over until the breath is beaten out of your body".

The only sure way to save an annual toll of life in the Highlands is quite simple - close Ben Nevis to climbers and the Spey to anglers.

Yours faithfully,  
ANDREW GILCHRIST,  
Arthur's Crag,  
Hazelbank, By Lanark.

## Vanishing chips?

From Mr S. J. Lawson

Sir, Mr Conrad Voss-Bark (July 3) will find chips in abundance up here in Lancashire; the problem is finding a decent newspaper from which to eat them.

Yours faithfully,  
S. J. LAWSON,  
As from: 94 Hamilton Road,  
Garswood, Lancashire.  
July 3.

The tragedy is that the people of Hong Kong were not consulted, nor indeed were those of us whose opinions were different from those of our give-away mandarins. So while we applaud the liberation of central Europe from the Russian communist empire, we prepare at some cost to hand Hong Kong over to a similar fate.

Is it too late to change our minds and defend human rights in Hong Kong? Surely we owe something to people who gave so much loyalty. Remember, the 1984 declaration was not a treaty and is not binding.

Yours,  
ALFRED SHERMAN,  
14 Malvern Court,  
Onslow Square, SW7.  
July 5.

## The good side of timeshare

From Mr Peter Purdon

Sir, I have read with much approval Paul Wilkinson's reports (July 1, 2, 3) on the unacceptable methods of marketing timeshare. Such pressure selling without a cooling-off period is both reprehensible and commercially juvenile. However, it would be wrong to conclude that everything about timeshare is unsatisfactory.

Ownership of weeks at timeshare resorts in the UK, in Europe, and beyond, gives great pleasure to many thousands of families who continue to enjoy luxurious accommodation in beautiful locations.

These owners are concerned through their elected owners' committees to maintain the high standards perceived when making their purchase. My association, TATOC (The Association of Timeshare Owners Committees) which provides a forum for chairman of such committees to meet and share best practice, includes resorts throughout the UK where a cooling-off period has existed voluntarily for many years.

We agree that legislation to control timeshare excesses is an urgent need, and we support all the efforts to achieve this. It is right that Paul Wilkinson should highlight the bad and the ugly, but for a balanced view there should also be reference to the good.

Yours faithfully,  
PETER PURDON (Chairman),  
The Association of Timeshare Owners Committees,  
32 Curzon Mews,  
Wimslow, Cheshire.  
July 3.

## The law's delays

From Mr Tom Benyon

Sir, One of the aims of the Lord Chancellor's law reform was to speed up the processes of the courts. However, I am in the process of seeking to terminate a lease of a flat for non-payment of rent and my solicitor has just told me that court orders are taking up to five months to process.

Now I know that a wayward tenant can live rent-free for up to six months any property of mine will not be for letting again.

Yours faithfully,  
TOM BENYON,  
The Old Rectory,  
Adstock, Buckinghamshire.

## Heated question

From Dr David Secher

Sir, The Wimbledon final "was played in a Centre Court temperature of 104°F in the sun..." (report, July 8). In O-level physics, temperatures measured in the sun were meaningless, because a dark object absorbed more of the sun's radiant energy than a light one. Thus a black thermometer recorded a higher temperature than a silver one; and a ball boy had a higher temperature than a (white-shirted) player, at least at the start of the match.

Is there now a standard thermometer for readings in the sun? And why do Bedouin wear black cloaks?

Yours faithfully,  
DAVID SECHER,  
Gonville and Caius College,  
Cambridge.  
July 8.

## From Mr R. A. Barnett

Sir, Breast-waders are no hazard, always provided that they are loose-fitting and that they will at once fill with water if one gets out of one's depth: once full of water they are nearly as easy to swim in as bathing trunks.

I know, because in breast-waders I have twice had to "swim for it" - once in the Spey. Having reached the shore, there can be a minor difficulty about standing up because of the weight of the water then in the waders, but this can be overcome by lying on one's back and raising each leg in turn to let the water run out.

Perish the thought of a wet-suit in hot weather. At most, an inflatable "Mae West" lifebelt is a sufficient precaution.

Yours faithfully,  
R. A. BARNETT,  
Lincoln Hill,  
Hunsworth, Huddersfield,  
Northumberland.  
June 29.

## Well versed

From Mr Patrick Howarth

Sir, In the same issue of *The Times* (July 5) your literary editor states that "there's no money in poetry", and your golfing correspondent reports that Mr Sandy Stephen, a golfer of modest merit, has received a boost of £12,000 from Scottish Life Assurance.

While delighting in Mr Stephen's good fortune, I venture to suggest that banks, insurance companies and other powerful bodies might from time to time consider sponsoring individual poets as well as sportsmen.

This might be a more worthwhile exercise than supporting one of the numerous festivals of the arts. In return there would be a clear obligation on the poet and his or her descendants to place their accounts, policies and other business with the sponsoring body. Dedications and the writing of *vers d'occasion* might also be expected, as they were by the older type of individual patron.

Yours faithfully,  
PATRICK HOWARTH,  
Flat 2, Pencarrow,  
The Avenue,  
Sherborne, Dorset.  
July 5.





## COURT CIRCULAR

**BUCKINGHAM PALACE**  
July 8: The Duke of Edinburgh, Patron, visited Hunsdon Golf Club, Norfolk.  
Mr Brian McGrath was in attendance.

**CLARENCE HOUSE**  
July 8: Queen Elizabeth The Queen Mother was present this evening at a Gala Performance of *Tosca* at the Royal Opera House, Covent Garden, in aid of the Royal Opera House Trust.  
The Lady Grimthorpe and Sir Alastair Aire were in attendance.

**KENSINGTON PALACE**  
July 8: The Prince of Wales, Honorary Air Commodore, Royal Air Force Brandy, presented The Prince of Wales's Trophy for 1991 to Flight Lieutenant Steve Davis, RAF.

The Prince of Wales, and The Princess of Wales, Patron London Symphony Chorus, attended a concert at the Royal Albert Hall, SW7.

Miss Anne Beckwith-Smith, Mr Peter Westmacott and Mr Richard Arbiter were in attendance.

**THATCHED HOUSE LODGE**  
July 8: Princess Alexandra, Chancellor, this afternoon presided at congregations for the conferment of Degrees and Honorary Degrees at Lancaster University.

The Lady Mary Mumford was in attendance.

The King of Morocco celebrates his birthday today.

## Forthcoming marriages

Mr J.N. Clark and Miss L.C.S. Corney  
The engagement is announced between John, elder son of Mr and Mrs George Clark, of Rowlands Gill, Tyne and Wear, and Lucy, younger daughter of Mr and Mrs Anthony Corney, of Churchhill, near Bristol.

Mr P.J. Crichton-Stuart and Lady Rowena Meade  
The engagement is announced between Patrick James, son of the late Patrick Crichton-Stuart, and Lady Rowena, eldest daughter of The Earl and Countess of Clavilliam.

Mr C.C.A. Leigh Pemberton and Miss C.C. Lawman  
The engagement is announced between Christopher, son of Mr and Mrs Adam Leigh Pemberton, of Parsons Green, London, and Camilla, younger daughter of Mr David Lawman, of the late Mrs Lawman, of Belgravia, London.

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## OBITUARIES

## HOWARD NEMEROV

Howard Nemerov, poet laureate of the United States from 1938 to 1990, died of cancer at his home in St Louis, Missouri, on July 5 aged 71. He was born in New York on March 1, 1920.



BESIDES being one of the most distinctive poetic voices of his generation in his own country, Howard Nemerov was also an accomplished and intelligent novelist and a perceptive critic. He had retired as a professor at Washington University, St Louis, only last year. Any of these activities might, taken singly, have amounted to a career of distinction. But it is his poetry which gives him his particular place in contemporary American letters.

In a period in American poetry which produced figures more spectacular, more memorable in their manner of living — and dying — than himself the life and work of Howard Nemerov provided a focus of lucid urbanity which often recalled the poets of an older generation. The range of Sexton and Plath, the hysteria of Lowell or the verbal high jinks of the Beats are missing from Nemerov. So, too, are their not infrequent explosions of emotional power. Nemerov always kept his undoubted potentialities under civilised restraint. There were dangers in this. His poems, relatively conservative and formalist with their adherence to rhyme and metre and a vocabulary drawn from wide reading in the world's literatures, are — manifestly those of an academic. Yet they do not smell of the study. Though he settled in academia — and served it well — Nemerov was very far from being a man of cloistered life (he flew as a fighter pilot in the second world war). His restraint as a writer consisted rather of a determination not to let the horrors of existence overwhelm his poetic matter, as they had done the matter — and the lives — of Sexton, Plath and Lowell.

Howard Nemerov was born into a Jewish family. His father, David Russek Nemerov, was owner and

chairman of Russek's Fifth Avenue, a clothing retailer. One of his sisters was the photographer Diana Arbus who committed suicide in 1971. Nemerov went to school in the Bronx and afterwards took a degree at Harvard. After graduating he decided not to join the family business. War had come — to Britain and her dominions if not to the United States — and he volunteered for the Royal Canadian Air Force in which he was trained as a fighter pilot. Coming to Britain with an RCAF squadron, he flew 57 missions before America entered the war and in 1942 he transferred to the United States Army Air Force. With the US 8th Air Force he flew fighter-bomber sorties until the end of the war.

Surprisingly little of this experience with its potent ingredients of drama and conflict found its way immediately into his subsequent output

of poetry. Returning home after the war, he embarked on an outwardly untroubled academic career, teaching English at a number of colleges and universities and spending the year 1962 as writer in residence at Hollins College, Virginia, before going to Washington University, St Louis, in 1969 as Fannie Huns professor of creative literature. He was subsequently appointed as Edward Mallinckrodt distinguished university professor at the university, retiring in 1990 but continuing as distinguished poet in residence. From the later 1940s onwards successive volumes of verse revealed a poet of considerable potential in a manner which was at a conscious remove from the headier verse of more "exciting" practitioners of the period. Sometimes, when he lapsed into passages of somewhat measured, old-fashioned

sounding verse which appeared to be the slave of rather than the reason for, his use of rhyme and metre, it appeared he was having difficulty finding the right manner to match his generally philosophical thought. Nemerov's strengths (and weaknesses) are summed up in his *Collected Poems of 1971*. These proclaim him, whatever their occasional shortcomings, a poet of stature.

Nemerov can also be considered in his own right as a poet who wrote the odd novel. His first, *Federigo*, or *the Power of Love* (1954), is also his best known. With the *Doppelgänger* theme, which was to become his characteristic, it observes Greenwich village life with sardonic wit and detachment. *The Homecoming Game* (1957), a novel about a college campus crisis arising out of a professor's bold decision to fail the football team's star in his history exams, was made into a film, *Tall Story*, in 1960. Though it starred James Fonda and Anthony Perkins the film version did little justice to the complexities of Nemerov's original. *Journal of the Fictive Life* (1965) defied classification as either novel or autobiography. It was, refreshingly, not a novel about writing a novel; considered either as fiction or as a series of personal sketches it was replaced with the kind of reflection and speculation so dear to Nemerov's mental make-up. These qualities were often displayed in his criticism, never better than in *Figures of Thought: Speculations on the Meaning of Poetry and other Essays* which appeared in 1978.

Nemerov was awarded the Pulitzer prize for poetry in 1978 and the National Medal of Arts in 1987. He held the poet laureateship of the United States — though honorific, a prestigious and salaried position — for two years from 1988. He was the third occupant of the post which was created by Congress in 1985.

Nemerov leaves his widow, Margaret, and three sons.

## CYNTHIA LONGFIELD



Cynthia E. Longfield, entomologist, died on June 27 at Cloyne, Co Cork, aged 54. She was born on August 16, 1896.

CYNTHIA Longfield was an outstanding authority on dragonflies and an intrepid traveller. In 1924, she joined the St George scientific expedition to the Pacific. The expedition, to Colima, Cocos Island, the Galapagos, the Marquesas, the Tuamotu Archipelago and Tahiti, was a forerunner of many others which she made to remote parts of the world. She travelled much in Africa, including the Congo and Angola. With her tidy, good clothes and plucked eyebrows, she looked as if she was about to open a rather smart village fête, but her real self would be revealed by such remarks as: "I find machetes so useful in the jungle, don't you?" Once when searching for dragonflies

in the Chaco, a largely unexplored and disputed region, she met the Paraguayan army on its way to invade Bolivia. She surprised the Bolivians by telling them what was in store for them. Cynthia Longfield's adventurous travelling led to important scientific results. The journeys were followed

by months of painstaking study at the Natural History Museum, London, where she was an honorary associate. Her work led to the description of new species and the publication of papers which gave a deeper understanding of the taxonomy of dragonflies, notably of difficult genera such as *Orethrum* and *Ceragrion*. While working at the British Museum, she was always willing to drop what she was doing and help other students of dragonflies. She was particularly fitting that later she was made the first honorary member of the British Dragonfly Society.

Cynthia Longfield was a much valued member of the council of the Royal Entomological Society of London, and was for a time its vice-president. As a war-time firefighter, she on one occasion probably saved the Museum, where she worked, from destruction.

Her book, *The Dragonflies of the British Isles*, which was published in 1957, was the first popular book on the order. It led to an increasing correspondence with observers throughout the United Kingdom and Ireland and enabled her to record the distribution of British dragonflies far more accurately than had been done before. In 1960, she shared the authorship of *Dragonflies in the New Naturalist Series* with two of her younger colleagues. It was particularly fitting that later she was made the first honorary member of the British Dragonfly Society.

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# Monumental life beyond death

Arrestingly dramatic: Jochen Kowalski in the title role of *Orfeo ed Euridice* while the part is touchingly represented on stage by a tiny child, William Edwards. Hartmut Haenchen conducts a swift orchestral performance.

PAUL GRIFFITHS

others, their suddenly the characters, Euridice dies, Orfeo laments. Opera begins. Kupper, like Orpheus himself, sets out on a journey to bring the work back from death to theatrical life and, again like Orpheus, he persuades by means of artistic virtuosity. This is a remarkable piece of stage engineering, as well as of dramatic intensity in the central performance by Jochen Kowalski.

But the crowd is doomed. As Euridice slides back to Hades, Orfeo does a black tango, and the production accepts the inevitability of the concert-hall museum. *The Iliad* is spliced on to the work by 18th century necessity in song by the three principals from books, standing in a line. And that is not a happy ending at all, but rather a bump onto the hard ground of realism.

The Komische Oper original of this production was justly acclaimed two years ago, and anyone who missed it then will want to see the Royal Opera version, now sung in Italian. It is quite unlike any other production, and it boasts, as before, an arresting and vocally moving performance by Kowalski, whose singing is golden, hot and wondrous.

Those who did see the production before, however, may prefer to stay with the memory. Kupper's staging is a masterpiece of clarity and beautiful simplicity, and it comes with a shock. Also, Kowalski seems less powerful than in 1989, though again this may be the fault of gilded memory. However, there is a glorious

**OPERA**

## Orfeo ed Euridice Covent Garden

FOR roughly half the history of opera from its first performance in 1726 up to the reawakening of Handel and Monteverdi in the 1950s, Gluck's *Orfeo* was the earliest piece in the regular repertory, the great entrance to that lyric theatre. Now that it has lost that position, now that the building has been restored beyond its erstwhile portion, the work has suffered a kind of death. If this monumental structure is not the gateway, what can it be for?

That question seems to lie behind Harry Kupfer's production, where the problem of staging the piece becomes one of the main points. The work's now functionless grandeur and the oratorio character imposed on it by the choral writing seem to presuppose the death-in-life of concert performance, and it is as a concert that this production begins.

Huge panels of plastic pines, which can also be windows or screens for projections, revolve on the stage to throw back reflections of the theatre, the audience, the conductor, the exit lights. And the concert atmosphere is emphasised constantly, throughout the 90-minute performance, by the presence of the chorus dressed conventionally in evening clothes.

Orfeo and Euridice rush on to the stage as if they were audience last-

Mezzanin 0771-530 0111 1000000

◆ **THE NAKED GUN 2½ — THE SMELL OF FEAR** (12): Leslie Nielsen returns as accident-prone Lt. Frank Drebin. Riotous dread-pun comedy. With Priscilla Presley; director, David Zucker. Carriacore: Baker Street (071-370 5977) Fulham Road (071-370 2693) Empire (071-487 9999) Whiteleys (071-792 3303/3334).

◆ **NOT WITHOUT MY DAUGHTER** (13): Sally Field as an all-American wife trying to escape the Ayatollah's Iran. Earnest drama, peopled by puppets. With Alfred Molina; director, Brian Gilbert. Carriacore: Fulham Road (071-370 2693) Shepherds Avenue (071-636 8861) Piazza (071-487 9999).

**FROM DIRECTOR KIM LOACH:**  
Cannon Tournament Court Road (#71-636 6149) Screen on Baker Street (#71-636 6172).

♦ **THE SILENCE OF THE LAMBS** (PG)  
Director: Jonathan Demme  
Cast: Anthony Hopkins, edie ingram, Ingrid Isak-Heslop, and  
and repeat thriller from Jonathan Demme.  
Cannon: Baker Street (#71-636 8772)

**Chelmsford (#71-632 5069) Nothing Hill**  
**Cornwall (#71-632 6103) Orleans:**  
Kensington (#71-632 6104) The  
Cannon: Baker Street (#71-636 6111) Morden Arch  
(#71-723 2011) Swiss Cottage (#71-723  
5835) Screen on the Green (#71-722  
5835) Kensington (#71-632 6104)

**THESE POOLISH THINGS (PG):**  
Baroness Tavernier's chamber place  
about a dying father (Dick Bogard)  
landed by his daughter (Inna Brelke).  
Cannon: Baker Street, but best  
Curzon Mayfair (#71-656 8866).

**WHERE ANGELS FEAR TO TREAD**  
(PG-E.M. Foster novel about the  
English abbey; sensual, pretty, but

Charles Sturridge  
Odeon Haymarket (071-939 7687).

❑ **COLLECTION OF ONE:** Sir Elton's awkward gallery of love-letters, centred on Damien French as a ghoulish tabloid jargonist.  
Theatre Royal, Haymarket, SW1 (071-930 8900). Mon-Thurs, 8pm, Fri, Sat, 6.30pm and 8.45pm. 130mins.

❑ **STARSTRUCK:** Mermaid Theatre from Liverpool offers a confining fable, with puppets, about post-Mandela euphoria.  
Theatre, 289 Kilburn High Rd, NW6 (071-263 1000). Mon-Sat, 8pm, mat Sat.

❑ **THE TEMPEST:** Mark Rylance's gentle, out-of-doors troupe on the site of Shakespeare's Globe.  
 Globe Theatre Reconstruction (Bm, non-Graveston Street, SE1 1PT-1379)  
 4444/information: 071-620 0022, Tues-Sun, 7.30pm.

❑ **THUNDERBOLTS F.A.B. - THE NEXT GENERATION:** Cut stage version of cult television show performed by two actors wearing space-hats.  
 Marmad Theatre, Queen Victoria Street, ECA 071-410 0000, Mon-Thurs, 8.30pm, Fri, Sat, 7.30pm and 9.30pm, 90min.

❑ **THE WHITE DEVIL:** Joette Simon the proud heroine in Philip Pownall's offbeat staging of Jacobson's companion.

National Theatre, South Bank, London  
 SE1 8XX 020 7259, Tonight, 8.00pm

**LONG RUNNERS:** ☐ Aspects of  
Love: Prisoners of Venice (1971-538  
0972) ... ☐ Moon: Gabor  
Abrony (1971-538 0972) ... ☐ Budweiser: Victoria  
Peterson (1971-538 1217) ... ☐ Cats: New  
London (1971-405 0272) ... ☐ Five Guys  
and More: Lyric (1971-484 5045)  
... ☐ Me and My Girl: Adolph (1971-536  
7611) ... ☐ Les Miserables: Les  
Miserables (1971-434 0506) ... ☐ Miss Saigon:  
Theatre Royal, Drury Lane (1971-535  
3105) ... ☐ The Mousetrap:  
St Martin's (1971-535 1448) ... ☐ The  
Muppet Show: The Muppet Show (1971-538  
2244) ... ☐ Return to the  
Forbidden Planet: Cambridge (1971-574  
5345) ... ☐ Run For Your Wife:  
Cushman (1971-538 4524) ... ☐ The  
Sound of Music: The Sound of Music (1971-538  
5952) ... ☐ The Women in  
Black: Fort (1971-538 2252).

For more information, contact by Society  
of West End Theatre.

[illegible]

The author's frame of reference

blouncing old queens, complete with that unshakable gay icon, the opera star. The two middle-aged homosexuals are countered by the remaining character in this long one act: the piece of rough trade who is apparently a babe, or rather whole body, of contention between them, but who turns out to be a victim of their predatory alliance.

Morally the play is a blank. There are fascinating points to be made about the revolution in gay conscious-

laboratory Irish. No, the true grain of Harris and Mayle and all who seek mad dogs out in the Midi sun is the past — specifically a rustic past of social order and fixed populations. One never hears diaristic programmes about life in the wrong end

This is an only slightly transposed advertiser's fantasy of ancient vines and leprous rooflines and sturdy peasants ambling home at sunset full of folklore. When these last are revealed as a dying breed, when their grandchildren prefer *les Big Macs*, the Anglo commentators can wheel out their secret weapon: irony.

What one can say in Harris's favour is that, unlike Mayle, he has had the courtesy to fictionalise the names of both place and person; again, he has never published jokey "books" about enitalla.

Even so, his series encourages a massively false idea about national identity, which is that if Englishmen *take pains* to learn foreign tongues and wear Union Jack shorts and otherwise set themselves to the camouflage game, they will naturally be welcomed as charming. This is not simply unduly optimistic; for all its undied modesty, the attitude is subtristic.

Early last century the British intended the Riviera as a playground; today, by other means, they seem to be in the process of interpreting the West of France for the benefit of Anglophones everywhere. Neither Harris nor Mayle has yet been translated into French.

could have been further from the truth. This film endorsed the National as a great free public amenity held in high esteem. Produced by Nicholas Rossiter (who made the entertaining Picasso auction film in the *Relative Values* series), the programme made a

through the eyes of people who visit them regularly. It was what you might call a National anthem.

Packed with impressive images, it was also a complex and stylish film. The opening sequence — a nocturnal tour of the gallery — was superb, and reminiscent of those moody "lives of the artists" films made by Leslie Magnay. Intercut with scenes from the present-day life of the gallery came 1958 newsreel footage, and also archive film of a suffrage activist: describing how she took a cleaver to the Rokeby Venus. "You can still see the marks," she said, matter-of-factly.

But enough of this history. Was Prince Charles happy with the new extension? We held our breath. He was shown ascending the grand staircase of the new wing, and nodding approvingly. *He seemed to like it.* Later, he said he thought the extension "remarkably successful" — though straying into a new realm of imagery, when he said the new wing did not stand next to the old friend saying, "Look how old and wrinkled you are." Wales-watchers presumably took note.

LYNNE TRUSS

**ARTS FEATURES, PAGE 13**  
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**By Raymond  
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## BBC 1

- 5.00 **Crest**  
 5.30 **BBC Breakfast News**  
 6.05 **BraveStarr**. Cartoon (r). Kate Steele looks into the future to see what life will be like 50 years from now (r).  
 10.00 **News**, regional news and weather 10.05 **Playdays** (r) 10.30 **Cockfield**. Three teams fight it out against the clock in the game show presented by Dan Day (r).  
 11.00 **News**, regional news and weather 11.05 **High Chaparral**. Classic western series starring Henry Darrow and Cameron Mitchell (r).  
 11.55 **The Travel Show**. Henry Darrow and Cameron Mitchell visit the Greek island of Mykonos (r).  
 12.00 **News**, regional news and weather 12.05 **Save the Panda**. National Geographic Special documentary looks at international efforts to save the once numerous Chinese giant panda from extinction 12.55 **Regional news and weather**  
 1.00 **One O'Clock News** and weather 1.30 **Nightwatch**. (Coefax)  
 1.50 **A Taste of Wales**. Gail Davies demonstrates the culinary delights of Welsh sea-bird and other freshwater fish 2.30 **Catch a Falling Star**. John Piltan introduces a portrait of the late Jessie Matthews, who rose to fame in the Forties as a singer, dancer and actress but ended her life buried in an unmarked grave (r). (Coefax)  
 3.00 **Cricket: Third Test**. Tony Lewis introduces live coverage of the first day's play from Trent Bridge. The commentators are Richie Benaud and Graeme Swann. NB: coverage subject to match going into fifth day.  
 4.00 **Cartoon 4.10 The All New Popeye Show** (r) 4.30 **The Wild Show**. Nick Davies joins Terry Nutkins and Chris Packham to investigate animal tunnellers - animals that can burrow through rock and waste with feet like spiders. There are also spiders that can walk on water and a whole family of bush babies in the studio (r). (Coefax)  
 4.55 **Newswatch** 5.05 **Gentle Ben**. Children's outdoor drama series featuring a boy and his pet grizzly bear (Coefax)  
 5.35 **Neighbours** (r) (Coefax). Northern Ireland: Sportswide 5.40 **Inside Usher**  
 5.50 **Six O'Clock News** with Peter Sissons and Anna Ford. Weather 6.30 **Regional news and weather** 6.55 **Football**. Northern Ireland: Neighbours 7.00 **Good Sport**. Includes football, tennis, basketball, and a feature on a 40lb conga player, and a feature on America's oldest sportsman. (Coefax)  
 7.30 **EastEnders**. (Coefax)



Food for thought: Graham Crowden, Stephanie Cole (8.00pm)

- 8.00 **Waiting for God**. Repeat run for the somewhat laboured comedy about two stumpy residents of a genteel retirement complex. Tom Ballard (Graham Crowden) is an ageing writer Mitty character dumped by his son and daughter-in-law at the Bayview retirement village, where the keynote is quiet resignation before going to meet Maitre. However, Tom soon meets sharp-tongued Diane Trent (Stephanie Cole) and they form an uneasy alliance to take on the yuppie management and improve the standard of food. (Coefax)  
 8.30 **Big Break**. Jim Davidson is on cue for another *Big Break* game show, assisted by John "Trick Shot" Virgo. Three contestants try to win at the table for their professional partners - this week former world champion Cliff Thorburn, Steve James and Neil Foulkes (Coefax)  
 8.50 **Nine O'Clock News** with Martin Lewis. (Coefax) Regional news and weather  
 9.30 **Film: The FBI Murders** (1988). Based on a true story. David Soul and Michael Gross play two vicious liars, leading seemingly normal suburban lives, who successfully hide their true personalities until the FBI tracks them down and confronts them in a violent shoot-out. Directed by Dick Lowry  
 11.05 **Gateway and Local Ordinary News**. In the award-winning police series starring Sharon Gless and Tyne Daly, Chris is investigating a counterfeit Jean Shanon dress and Mary Beth is worried that a Chelton, who prevented a mugging will be deported by immigration officers (r). (Coefax)  
 11.50 **Weather**

## BBC 2

- 7.10 **Open University: An Office Career**. Ends at 7.35  
 8.00 **News 8.15 Westminster**. A round-up of business from the House of Lords and Commons  
 8.30 **Hot Champagne and Pink Ribbons**. Documentary following the attempts of an ex-patriate dramatic group in Moscow to create a little piece of England as they rehearse for a production of *The Heires* (r)  
 8.45 **Cricket: Third Test**. Highlights of the fourth day's play (r)  
 10.25 **Sign Edna: Talking Liberties - Fatal Error**. A look at the cause of the air crash in 1989, when a brand new British Midland Boeing 737 crashed on to the M1 (subtitled) (sign language) (r)  
 10.50 **Cricket: Third Test**. Live coverage of the opening session of the first day's play in the match at Trent Bridge between England and West Indies. NB: coverage subject to play going into fifth day  
 1.00 **Dale Gribble's Day in Fun**. Dale demonstrates can dishes for one person (r) 1.30 **Gerard T. Gopher**. Comedy show with the hero puppet (r) 1.50 **Simon, Carton** (r)  
 1.35 **Cricket: Third Test**. Further live coverage from Trent Bridge includes news and weather at 2.00  
 3.00 **News** and weather followed by **Westminster Live 3.50 News**, regional news and weather  
 4.00 **Cricket: Third Test**. NB: coverage subject to play going into the fifth day  
 5.30 **Film: When Dinosaurs Ruled the Earth** (1980). Fantasy sequel to *One Million Years BC*. Senna, a sacrificed virgin, escapes death and is swept into a sea by a cyclone, falls in love with a young man from another tribe and is adopted by a dinosaur - among other everyday prehistoric adventures. Starring Victoria West and Robin Hawdon. Directed by Val Gai  
 6.05 **Black on European**. The series visits The Netherlands to look at the experiences and expectations of black people living there. Despite its image as an extremely liberal and tolerant society, black youths who live there face one of the highest unemployment rates in Europe and older members of the community say there are increasing pressures to conform in order to be accepted within Dutch society  
 6.35 **Red Arctics**. Sea Station 31. Continuing the six-part series about Soviet Siberia with a look at the lives and work of 30 Soviet scientists who are the scientific research station, precariously situated on a floating raft of ice. They provide important scientific data on climatic and environmental conditions, but have to cope with inefficient food and equipment supplies, obsolete equipment and even erratic relief flights  
 8.00 **The Best of Saturday Night Club**. Highlights from Clive James's best series which takes an entertaining and critical look at television worldwide (r)



Beating the drum for the feminist cause: BBC (8.40pm)

- 8.45 **From Whence to Whither: A Miss UK of Sticks**  
 ● **CHOICE**: The series which aims to explode the myth of masculinity presents three males who have tried, in their different ways, to come to terms with feminism. At one extreme is Geoff, who has lived the macho life of an RAF pilot and Polar explorer and describes the women's movement as a dangerous and unnecessary upheaval by women wearing trousers and strikes a blow for male freedom by playing squash in a flirty white skirt. At the other extreme is Mac, who has feminism drummed into him by three older sisters and has happily joined the cause. The case of Richard is less clear-cut. He is no woman's libber and hated his wife striding out on her own and taking a job. But since this was on the rebound from his affair, he hardly has a good case. Director Penny Woolcock has assembled some veritable footage but has fondness for flashy editing sometimes gets in the way of it. (Coefax)  
 10.30 **Newswatch** with Jeremy Posen  
 11.15 **Life Show Special: The National Gallery Debates**. The new Saturday Night has been a source of controversy since it was first proposed. Its opening is marked by a special debate to discuss the role of galleries in the Nineties. Chaired by Kirsty Wark, who is joined by the director of the National Gallery, Neil MacGregor, architectural critic Martin Pawley and other commentators  
 11.55 **Weather**  
 12.00 **Cricket: Third Test**. Highlights subject to play going into the fifth day. Ends at 12.45pm

## ITV

- 5.00 **TV-am**  
 5.25 **All Chied Up**. Game show for married couples, hosted by David Hamilton 5.55 **Thames News** and weather  
 10.00 **Out of This World**. American comedy series about a girl with an alien father  
 10.30 **This Morning**. Family magazine series  
 12.10 **Foot, Jane and Freddy** learn about lights (r)  
 12.30 **News** with John Suchet. Weather 1.10 **Thames News** and weather  
 1.20 **Home and Away**. (Oracle) 1.50 **A Country Practice**  
 2.20 **Take the High Road**. Drama series set in the Scottish Highlands  
 2.50 **Crash Course**. Game show hosted by Chris Tarrant  
 3.15 **ITN News** headlines 3.20 **Thames News** headlines 3.25 **Familyline**. Soap featuring the north of England with a focus on the children's drama series featuring teenage news stories (r)  
 4.15 **The Return of Dogan**. (Oracle) 4.45 **Thames News** and weather  
 5.10 **Blockbusters**. Both Holmes and the general knowledge quiz for teenagers  
 5.40 **News** with Carol Barnes. (Oracle) Weather  
 5.55 **Thames News** presented by Jackie Speckley, who joins young Londoners to find out about sailing in the capital  
 6.00 **Home and Away** (r). (Oracle)  
 6.30 **Thames News** and weather  
 7.00 **Emmerdale**. Agricultural soap set in the Yorkshire Dales. (Oracle)  
 7.30 **Thames News**. With news of the east London police investigation into a paedophile ring alleged to have killed up to 12 young boys, and how Lady Olga Blandford turned when challenged to sue for a week in a Hengry Blandford on £18.95



Armed robbery: Roger Lloyd Pack with Jeff Steward (8.00pm)

- 8.00 **The Bill: The Negotiator**. Fast-paced police drama. PC Hollis (Jeff Steward) is in the wrong place at the wrong time and finds himself in the middle of an armed robbery and held at gunpoint by Annie Rampton (Roger Lloyd Pack) (Oracle)  
 8.30 **Wheel of Fortune**. Game show hosted by Nicky Campbell. (Oracle)  
 9.00 **Selling Hitler**. Last in the superbly cast satirical drama series Rupert Murdoch decides to go ahead and publish the diaries, despite Lord Deane's doubts. (Oracle)  
 10.00 **News** at Ten with Alastair Burnet and Julia Somerville. (Oracle) Weather 10.30 **Thames News** and weather  
 10.40 **News at 11: Assemblée Blaise**  
 ● **CHOICE**: An exceptionally even-handed report on the handling of child abuse cases brings out the difficulties and ends up inviting sympathy rather than condemnation for those at the sharp end. The behaviour of social workers may seem baffling at times but many of them have no formal qualifications and they have been left uncertain about their status and function. The police role is clearer but to catch the villain is not necessarily to solve the problem. More than a third of the cases involve children under six, who are not likely to make good witnesses in court. Children taken from their homes may suffer a worse fate elsewhere. And so on. There is general agreement that those who have to deal with child abuse should be better equipped to do so. As Dalip Kaur Lawrence, a non-person member of the West Yorkshire force, puts it: "You can't expect court-bred results if you get Sir David's training"  
 11.00 **Prisoner: Cell Block H**. Australian drama set behind bars  
 11.30 **It's My Belief**. Writer and journalist Ann Wilson argues that organised religion has been responsible for much of the violence and conflict in the world  
 1.00 **Newsnight** presented by Mariella Frostrup  
 1.30 **Debut of the Mind**. Series hosted by The Times's chess correspondent Raymond Keene debating the 12 best chess games ever played. This week he looks at the 1896 "Battle of the Titans" between the then world champion Emanuel Lasker and the young American Henry Pillsbury  
 2.00 **Dorchester**. Phil Donahue talks to people who are single - whether widowed, divorced or unmarried  
 3.00 **60 Minutes**. American news and current affairs magazine  
 4.00 **Entertainment UK**. Up-to-the-minute guide to the best in film, theatre, dance and music from across the country  
 5.00 **Three's Company**. American sitcom starring John Ritter  
 5.30 **ITN Morning News** with Phil Roman. Ends at 6.00

## CHANNEL 4

- 5.00 **The Channel Four Daily**  
 5.25 **The Story of... Marc Bolan**. A profile of the rock singer-songwriter (r)  
 10.30 **CrossTalk**. Young people are given the chance to discuss topics that concern them (r)  
 11.00 **As It Happens: On the Thames**. Michael Groth answers an emergency call while on patrol with the River Police (r)  
 12.00 **The Parliament Programme** presented by Sue Cameron  
 12.30 **Business Daily** with Susanah Simons  
 1.00 **Seaside Story**. Educational fun with guest Cab Calloway (r)  
 2.00 **Cities of Islam**. The documentary series exploring historic Islamic cities continues with a look at Istanbul (r)  
 2.30 **Channel 4 Racing from Newmarket**. Brought Scott introduces live coverage of the 2.35, 3.05, 3.35 and 4.10 races  
 4.30 **Countdown** with Richard Whiteley  
 5.00 **Noah's Ark** visits the story beaches of Patagonia which are the only mainland habitat for the world's largest seal (r)  
 5.30 **A Century of Childhood Institutions**. Eight-part series exploring the changing experience of childhood in the 20th century. This programme focuses on orphanages and reformatories (r) (Teletext)  
 6.00 **Dynet**. Sitcom about an ill-matched Los Angeles couple  
 6.30 **Tour de France**. The fourth stage - Dijon to Rheims, a distance of 225km  
 7.00 **Channel 4 News** presented by Jon Snow and Zennab Badawi. (Teletext) Weather 7.50 **Comment**  
 8.00 **Our Backyard: The Tale of Bugs Bottom**. A series about the attempts of ordinary people to combat the venous threats to their environment. The people of Caversham, near Reading, are fighting to save the most beautiful valley in their area from a development of 500 executive homes. (Teletext)  
 8.30 **The Library**. Brighton.  
 ● **CHOICE**: Unlike Dorset, which was featured in this slot last week, Brighton does not appear to have thrown up indigenous writers of any note. So Melvyn Bragg's literary history of the town has to be completed from the writings of outsiders. Luckily Brighton has attracted a distinguished roster of essayists, novelists and poets, many of whom have been ruck about at Bragg's theme. Indeed, is the contradiction between the town of pleasure, crowned by the Prince Regent, and the seedy and threatening place of Graham Greene's Brighton Rock. Patrick Hamilton was another 20th century writer to present a disenchanted view of Brighton. In *The Worst Per* and his dark thriller, *Hangover Square* But before Greene and Hamilton, Arnold Bennett caught a Brighton melancholy, which was picked up by T.S. Eliot in *The Waste Land*. (Teletext)  
 9.00 **Without Walls**. Channel 4's weekly arts series in two parts: *The Thing Is... Animal*. Paul Morley tries to conquer his fear of all things animal with the help of Johnny Morris and Beryl Reid. *Art is Dead... Long Live TV*. Literature. Muriel Gray talks to Laura Mason, a Glaswegian writer who has mixed a traditional narrative with extracts from phone chat lines



A childhood marked by communism: Rebecca Smart (10.00pm)

- 10.00 **Film: Celia** (1988).  
 ● **CHOICE**: Channel 4's season of recent films from Australia continues with the striking first feature of the writer-director, Ann Turner, about a nine-year-old girl growing up in Melbourne in the Fifties. Meticulously played by young Rebecca Smart, Celia inhabits the usual child's world of long school holidays, gang games and pet rabbits. All of this is beautifully observed, with sympathy but no sentimentality. But the film uses Celia's story to reflect and examine a wider issue, the irrational fear of communism which was gripping Australia as it had gripped western Europe and the United States. When Celia makes friends with the children next door she is not to know that their parents are communists, a fact that will have far-reaching effects on her adolescent life. Turner carefully weaves together the two strands, the personal and political, so that they fuse convincingly and never turn the film into a tract. From start to finish it is about human beings  
 11.55 **Down Under: Life on Earth as I Know It**. A short film by Penny Macdonald in which a young woman narrates how true love can blossom in a room with a view of a brick wall  
 12.05am **Star Test**. Bernard Sumner submits to the probing computer  
 12.35 **The Pogues**. A documentary profile of the wild Irish band  
 1.40 **Tour de France**. See 6.30. Ends at 2.05

## TV WATCHDOG

## ANGLIA

As London except 5.00pm-7.00pm  
 News 7.30-8.00am - The First 30  
 Murrays Law 1.30pm - What's For You?  
 2.00 Entertainment UK 8.00pm Night  
 10.00 The Pigeon Post 10.45pm  
 11.00 News 11.00pm-11.30pm

## BORDER

As London except 5.00pm-8.00pm  
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 2.00 Entertainment UK 8.00pm Night  
 10.00 The Pigeon Post 10.45pm  
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## CENTRAL

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## GRAMPIAN

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## GRANADA

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## ITV WEST

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 11.00 News 11.00pm-11.30pm

## NORTH

As London except 5.00pm-8.00pm  
 News 7.30-8.00am - The First 30  
 Murrays Law 1.30pm - What's For You?  
 2.00 Entertainment UK 8.00pm Night  
 10.00 The Pigeon Post 10.45pm  
 11.00 News 11.00pm-11.30pm

## NORTH

As London except 5.00pm-7.00pm  
 News 7.30-8.00am - The First 30  
 Murrays Law 1.30pm - What's For You?  
 2.00 Entertainment UK 8.00pm Night  
 10.00 The Pigeon Post 10.45pm  
 11.00 News 11.00pm-11.30pm

## NORTH

As London except 5.00pm-8.00pm  
 News 7.30-8.00am - The First 30  
 Murrays Law 1.30pm - What's For You?  
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## NORTH

As London except 5.00pm-8.00pm  
 News 7.30-8.00am - The First 30  
 Murrays Law 1.30pm - What's For You?  
 2.00 Entertainment UK 8.00pm Night  
 10.00 The Pige







TUESDAY JULY 9 1991

## Losses at Kelt soar to £154.3m

KELT Energy, the highly geared independent oil company, incurred losses of £154.3 million before tax last year after writing down the value of its oil and gas properties. The company, which has agreed refinancing terms with its bankers, also announced an open offer to raise £29.1 million to finance the development of assets that have not been taken over by the banking syndicate. Kelt's substantial deficit for the 12 months to the end of March, which compared with losses of £5.4 million in the previous year, arose from an exceptional charge of £150.8 million to reflect a permanent decline in the value of oil and gas properties, particularly in America. Economical production is no longer feasible there. Operating profits were £2.7 million, up from £307,000, but the bulk of the rise is attributed to production from a 7.5 per cent interest in Wytch Farm, the onshore oilfield, that is now held by the bank. Under the refinancing proposals, the bank, led by American Express, have agreed to settle Kelt's debts of £233 million, arising from the 1988 takeover of Carless Capel, in return for the Wytch Farm interest and other exploration and production interests. Kelt's shares, worth 77p in 1988, fell from 24p to 14p yesterday.

Times, page 23

## Carlo falls

Pre-tax profits at Carlo Engineering dropped by 8.9 per cent to £8 million in the year to end-March. The final dividend is increased to 6.1p (5.55p) to give a total of 7.81p (7.1p), an increase of 10 per cent.

Times, page 23

## Mosaic surges

Mosaic Investments, the diversified mini-conglomerate, lifted pre-tax profits from £4.8 million to £7.6 million in the year to April 30. Earnings per share improved from 28.66p to 32.39p. A final dividend of 5.75p makes 9.25p (7.25p).

Times, page 23

## THE POUND

US dollar 1.6280 (+0.0115)  
German mark 2.9486 (-0.0041)  
Exchange index 90.0 (+0.2)

## FT 30 Share

1891.3 (-20.5)  
FT-SE 100 2466.8 (-17.9)

## New York Dow Jones

2920.39 (-12.08)  
Tokyo Nikkei Ave 22178.17 (-722.17)

## MAJOR CHANGES

RISES:	
Dominion	329p (+12p)
Blenheim Group	847p (+8p)
Barlow Rand	822p (+50p)
Thomp	185p (+10p)
FALLS:	
Tate & Lyle	375p (-10p)
AOT	617p (-22p)
Reidco	741p (-9p)
Broken Hill	589p (-8p)
BWL	143p (-12p)
Comet	327p (-4p)
British Aerospace	559p (-8p)
Mountbatten	254p (-10p)
Campari	327p (-8p)
Wellcome	891p (-5p)
More O'Ferrall	240p (-19p)
Lloyds Abbey	382p (-8p)
Whitbread 'A'	450p (-10p)
Guinness	850p (-12p)
Grand Met	749p (-11p)
Nat West	225p (-9p)

## INTEREST RATES

London Bank Base 11.9%  
3-month interbank 11.75-11.9%  
3-month eligible bills 10.1-10.4%  
US: Prime Rate 8.75%  
Federal Funds 5.75-6%  
3-month Treasury Bill 5.57-5.58%  
30-year bonds 9.5-9.5%

## CURRENCIES

London:	New York:
£/\$1.6280	£/\$1.6280
£/DM1.8114	£/DM1.8114
£/Sfr1.5453	£/Sfr1.5453
£/FF10.0094	£/FF10.0094
£/Yen225.94	£/Yen225.94
£/Indec90.0	£/Indec90.0
£/ECU1.663364	£/ECU1.663364
£/ECU1.438303	£/ECU1.438303

## BOND

London Fltng:  
AM \$371.35 pm \$370.25  
close \$370.15-370.55 (227.50-228.00)  
New York  
Domes \$371.85-372.45

## NORTH SEA OIL

Brant (July) \$19.00 bbl (18.70)  
Denotes latest trading price

## RETAIL PRICES

RPI: 133.5 May (1987-100)  
\*\*\*\*\*

## Court told losses of holding company in Luxembourg amounted to \$526m

# BCCI to be probed by Fraud Office

By NEIL BENNETT, BANKING CORRESPONDENT

THE Serious Fraud Office is to investigate the Bank of Credit and Commerce International, after the Bank of England said it had found a massive fraud. The SFO decision came after reading a report from Price Waterhouse, the accountant, which the Bank of England sent to the office last week. A Luxembourg court, meanwhile, revealed that BCCI losses exceeded its capital, making it insolvent. The court confirmed the freeze of the bank's assets and appointed Brian Smoots, of Touche Ross, as an administrator. The court said the losses of the bank's holding company amounted to \$526 million last December, while it had capital of only \$368 million. The SFO said it would work with the City of London police, but the office could not say how long the investigation will take. The office's investigators are also likely to take evidence from Touche Ross, the accountant, which was appointed as the bank's provisional liquidator last Friday. The Price Waterhouse report is thought to show that BCCI used a secret bank within the group to disguise losses from bad debts and capital markets trading, and conceal deposits. Touche Ross has started work round the world trying to assess the state of the bank's balance sheet. In the City, a team of Touche accountants moved into BCCI's head office where they were helped by 30 of the bank's senior management including Azizullah Chaudhury, the head of BCCI's British operations. Touche has been inundated by calls from the holders of BCCI's 120,000 savings accounts. In spite of the international action against BCCI, led by the Bank of England, many

branches of BCCI are still operating. In Pakistan, where BCCI was founded in 1972, depositors crowded into branches in Karachi, Rawalpindi and Lahore and withdrew an estimated \$20 million. The State Bank of Pakistan said that BCCI had not violated any banking rules in the country and there was no complaint against it. Khalil Hasan, BCCI's treasury manager in Pakistan, said the bank could meet all its deposits of \$143 million. Withdrawals have been limited to \$4,000 on each account. In Hong Kong the banking authorities ordered BCCI to close its branches, overturning a decision to allow them to trade. In Switzerland, the Banque de Commerce et de Placements, a BCCI offshoot, is staying open, after the Swiss authorities assured it had enough capital, and limited inter-group exposure, and could support its deposits. Price Waterhouse has been appointed to supervise BCP. In Britain, OCL Financial Group, a life and pensions group, assured its investors that it would continue trading in spite of having part of its assets frozen in the BCCI collapse. The trade and industry department said it is investigating OCL's financial position. Aziz Khan, the group's managing director, said that all shareholding links with BCCI were severed last year when the ruler of Abu Dhabi took control of the bank. Mr Khan stressed that while BCCI were OCL's bankers, only a small proportion of OCL's assets of £200 million had been frozen and Kleinwort Benson held the investment funds. He promised that any uncashed BCCI cheques from the group would be replaced ones drawn on a Midland Bank account.

Comment, page 23



City protest: BCCI staff gather round Keith Vaz, Labour MP for Leicester East, outside the Bank yesterday, as he listened to their complaints

## Newspapers in UAE stay silent

IN THE United Arab Emirates, newspapers have had nothing to say about Sheikh Zayed's massive personal interest in the BCCI. The state-controlled broadcasting organisations, which usually follow western financial stories avidly, have not even mentioned the scandal. Sheikh Zayed, President of the UAE, leads a local syndicate owning a 77 per cent share in the bank, worth more than \$1 billion. The only public mention of his involvement has been a reference by the national news agency to a "private visit" he is making to Europe. The agency noted only that the Swiss charge d'affaires in the UAE would be among a party of sheikhs, ministers, and senior officials. But western diplomats have been told that the UAE government feels badly let down. Ministers say they should have been warned of the bank's closure, but they have been told that world central banks act independently of individual governments. Publicly, businessmen and government officials have stressed the separation between BCCI and its local subsidiaries.

## Angry employees besiege Bank demanding access to accounts

By OUR BANKING CORRESPONDENT

ANGRY British employees of the Bank of Credit and Commerce International yesterday besieged the Bank of England, demanding access to their accounts at the bank, which were all frozen on Friday afternoon. Up to 100 BCCI staff gathered on the pavement outside the Bank of England in Threadneedle Street. A delegation met officials from the Bank and Touche Ross, the liquidators, during the afternoon to demand some emergency financial support. BCCI's 1,200 British staff all held accounts at the bank as a condition of their employment. Many also had savings accounts and mortgage accounts with the bank and face the prospect of losing everything. Dominic Teuma, chair-

man of the new BCCI Forgotten Staff Committee, said employees needed immediate access to funds. "We don't know about our money and we don't know about our jobs," he said. Keith Vaz, Labour MP for Leicester East, lent his support to the demonstrators. "I am very concerned that investors and employees are not being fully informed," he said. "We need to have an enquiry into how authorities were negotiating the creation of a new bank when there was an investigation of fraud going on." Representatives from BCCI's depositors were barred from the meeting with staff, after the Bank told them to contact Touche Ross. Maureen Devine Pait, who is forming a depositors' action group, said she was taking legal advice on whether depositors could take action against the Bank for freezing BCCI's assets. All the staff said they had been shocked by the closure last Friday, when they were given minutes to leave the BCCI's 25 branches. Only a few weeks before, staff had been told by their managers that BCCI was reorganising and that although there would be some redundancies, it would be renamed the First European Bank, and incorporated in Britain. All claimed they had no knowledge of a fraud. Mr Teuma who worked in the BCCI's British head office in the City, said: "The bank was moving forward. Rather than suspecting something was wrong we thought we were going to be well away."

## Officials monitor tax moves

By ANGELA MACKAY

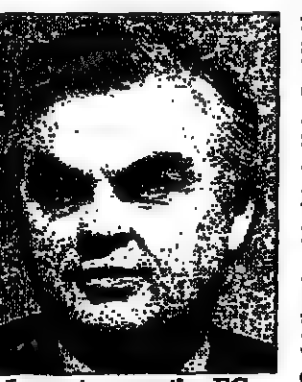
OFFICERS from the Customs and Excise and Inland Revenue investigators are closely monitoring BCCI's collapse and allegations that the bank helped depositors evade payment of value-added tax and composite rate tax. Both departments said it was too soon to say that formal enquiries had commenced. Representatives, however, said that they were watching developments closely. Senior BCCI executives are said to have told the Bank of England and Touche Ross, BCCI's liquidators, that busi-

ness people who had close relatives living in another country where BCCI had branches were allowed to deposit cash in the relative's name to evade paying a proportion of VAT. The bank would give them a loan for the same amount, charging a management fee of between 1 per cent and 1.5 per cent on top. The other benefit of the scheme was that it helped the businessman escape paying composite rate tax on deposits. None of the participants in the scheme were sent statements on the allegedly fraudulent accounts. Most of the British account holders of BCCI are Pakistani and Indian business people, but there is no indication of how many were offered the facilities or how many accepted the offer. One of those involved in the overall investigation said participants in the scheme undoubtedly held other legitimate accounts with BCCI and would be facing unspecified losses. He said questions may be asked about the rights of these people to legitimate claims for cash frozen in the accounts if they were found to be colluding in a VAT and tax evasion scheme.

## EC to monitor national economies

FROM A CORRESPONDENT IN BRUSSELS

FINANCE ministers have agreed that the European Commission should review, and even advise on, national economic policies before economic and monetary union in the Community. A British official said EC structural funds could be withheld from member states in default of their economic policies. The countries that cause the Commission most concern are those with heavy public deficits and high inflation: Italy, Greece and Portugal. Greece, which has received an Ecu2.2 billion medium-term loan from the EC, has already submitted its economic plan for approval. Among a list of requirements, the commission has told the



Lamont supporting EC

financial strategy, which is always released as part of the Budget in March. He said the Chancellor's autumn statement would not have much relevance for the Commission, as it concerned mostly short-term policy and the outcome of the annual public spending round. The spokesman added that the Commission was not proposing to open up Britain's Budget-making process, which, compared with that of other member states, is secretive. Mr Lamont took the opportunity to say the government felt economic recovery in Britain would begin in the second half. He said Britain has the right policies in place to bring inflation down to the level of the EC's low-inflation countries.

"But we remain firmly of the view that economic policy is ultimately the responsibility of member states," he added. Under the new rules, European Community members would submit their medium-

## Europe fails to agree trading rules

FROM TOM WALKER IN BRUSSELS

European Community finance ministers have failed to agree on a directive to establish common share-trading rules among member states.

John Redwood, corporate affairs minister, said yesterday the government would only approve an agreement that would genuinely extend the opportunities of British brokerages in the EC after 1992. He gave a warning that over-regulation could damage the City of London and other big financial centres. "If we get this wrong... business will drain away," he said. The proposal, better known as the "investment passport", has been beset by a seemingly interminable wrangle between member states for more than a year and patience is wearing thin on most sides. The new Dutch presidency of the EC has even said it will drop the directive from its presidential agenda if progress is not made soon. That could mean any legislation being held up for another six

months, which would be a blow to Sir Leon Brittan, competition commissioner, who hopes to have a single European market in financial services in time for 1992.

The Dutch have tried to bridge what essentially is a North-South rift over the directive. Northern member states are in favour of trading being opened up with a minimum of regulation, while France, Spain, Italy and Portugal want share trading restricted to official stock exchanges, with curbs on "off-bourse" transactions.

The southern states have always suspected that a liberalised directive would disproportionately favour Britain and Germany, who between them have 80 per cent of the EC's market capitalisation.

The Dutch are trying to persuade these southern states that the disclosure requirements they seek in the directive would make it nearly impossible for market-makers to function. But in return for more flexibility on disclosure, the

northern states are being asked to agree that the majority of cross-border equities trading be carried out on official stock exchanges, including London's successful Seaq International, as well as the traditional exchanges themselves.

Mr Redwood said French investors themselves were clamouring for opportunities to trade off-bourse, and that the French government was taking an unrealistic position. He said Britain, The Netherlands and Germany had already made a substantial compromise on disclosure by agreeing that details of all deals should be kept for five years for audit purposes.

The Dutch have proposed that the directive should include an opt-out clause in the directive for large institutions wanting to trade privately off-bourse. They argue the small investor is protected on regulated markets, while big investors know the risks involved in off-bourse transactions.

Comment, page 23

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T 09/91



# Retailers call for bold rates cut as sales revised lower

By COLIN NARBROUGH, ECONOMICS CORRESPONDENT

FINAL retail sales and credit figures for May underlined the lack of consumer confidence and prompted calls for retailers for an immediate cut of at least one percentage point in the interest rate to kick start the economy.

Norman Lamont, the Chancellor, reaffirmed that he still expects a consumer-led recovery in the second half of this year, but the official data contained no pointers to an imminent bounce-back.

The figures showed a seasonally-adjusted fall of 0.5

per cent in retail sales in May, against the 0.3 per cent drop first reported. Consumers, meanwhile, reduced the amount they owe on credit deals by a record £36 million.

City analysts saw the data as confirmation of worsened trading conditions after a brief jump in consumer confidence after the Gulf war and a Budget-related spending spree.

The revision to the May volume sales data deepened the gloom about the retail sector. The Retail Consortium, which represents the bulk of retailers, called for a cut of at least a percentage point in base rates. A spokeswoman said the "drip-drip" reduction of interest rates had not restored confidence. Bolder measures were needed.

Nigel Whitaker, chairman of the Confederation of British Industry's distributive trades survey, identified "no sign of uplift in retailing yet". He said many retailers were not expecting anything to happen until next year.

The record decrease in May in the amount outstanding on credit agreements with consumers came after an increase of £335 million in April, as shoppers sought to beat value-added tax increases announced in the Budget.

New credit advanced to consumers fell from £4.3 billion in April to £4 billion in May, which was stronger than City expectations, but evidence of retrenchment was seen in a £76 million decrease in outstanding credit card debt.

In the latest three months, retail sales were 1 per cent above the previous three months, but 0.9 per cent down on last year. The period was distorted by VAT and duty changes. This month is expected to provide the first undistorted monthly figures.

Robert Lind, economist at UBS Phillips & Drew, said the return to the more depressed picture for retail sales seen at the start of 1991 added weight to the argument for lower interest rates.

Friday, the day after the Bundesbank council meeting, is probably the earliest the government could cut interest rates, provided retail price figures show annual inflation continuing to slow.

## Thurgar chief is suspended

CLIFFORD Nye has been suspended as chief executive of Thurgar Baxendale, maker of plastic window and door products, after his family accepted a £9 million hostile bid from Heywood Williams for a 17.7 per cent stake. Heywood Williams, Britain's largest glass distributor, yesterday secured acceptance undertakings for a further 2.5 per cent. The cash and shares offer, worth £39, was rejected by Thurgar Baxendale.

## Payout raised

Pre-tax profits at Daejan Holdings, the property group, fell 15.5 per cent to £16.4 million in the year to end-March. Rental income has gone up and the final dividend has been raised to 16p (15p) to give a total of 24p (23p).

## Strong & Fisher

Strong & Fisher (Holdings) expects to have eliminated the £7.43 million loss incurred in the six months to December 31, 1990, by the end of its 18-month period to December 31, 1991, and not by June 30, 1991, as reported in some editions yesterday.

## Reliance rises

RELIANCE Security reported pre-tax profits up 27 per cent to £3.5 million in the year to April 26. The final dividend is increased from 5.2p to 6.2p, giving a total of 8.4p (7p). The shares jumped 11p to 229p.

## Lilley to press cars quota case

By ROSS TIEMAN  
INDUSTRIAL CORRESPONDENT

PETER Lilley, the trade secretary, resumes his lobbying of Brussels today on behalf of Japanese car companies manufacturing in Britain.

Mr Lilley appears determined to ensure that cars built in the UK avoid import quotas in European Community member states, although he is prepared to concede that some countries may maintain quotas on vehicles imported from Japan itself.

The issue is of growing importance. Nissan, Toyota, Honda and IBC, a joint venture between General Motors of America and Isuzu of Japan, are investing a total of £2 billion in UK plants with a capacity of more than half a million vehicles a year.

The Commission has agreed that there will be no direct restrictions on the sale of these cars within the Community. However some states want them included within overall quotas.



Trade drive: Lilley fights for UK-made Japanese cars

## Rival bid for Macarthy may attract legal action

By OUR CITY STAFF

MEDICOPHARMA, the pharmaceutical distributor, is preparing to take legal action should its supply agreement with Macarthy, the drug retailer and manufacturer, be threatened by the intervention of a third party in the battle for control of Macarthy.

The Dutch group, which paid £15.8 million for Macarthy's wholesale division last summer, is concerned at reports that AAH and Unichem, which dominate drugs distribution in Britain, may be

thinking of launching bids for Macarthy, which is currently resisting a £56.5 million offer from Gramplan Holdings.

As part of its deal with Medicopharma, Macarthy signed a five-year agreement to take the bulk of drug supplies from the Dutch group.

John Basely, who heads Medicopharma's British operations, gave warning that he would not hesitate to take legal action if there was any attempt to break the supply deal. This weekend, Macarthy

published its final defence document, focusing on its interim results. For the six months to end-March, Macarthy reported a 15 per cent rise in pre-tax profits to £2.8 million. An interim dividend of 5p was maintained.

John Read, the chairman, described Gramplan's bid as ill-judged and opportunistic. Gramplan's formal response is expected mid-week. Bill Hughes, the chief executive, said yesterday he viewed the figures with suspicion.

## Woolley chosen at Beazer

By MICHAEL TATE, CITY EDITOR



Woolley to head CHB

MOGER Woolley, chief executive of DRG, the paper and packaging group, until its acquisition by Pembroke Investments in 1989, will head Beazer's European operations after their demerger in September.

Mr Woolley will become non-executive chairman of CHB Group, which will comprise Beazer's British house-building and construction activities, its Beazer Kier international civil engineering

business and the group's property arm. The group is being floated to help reduce Beazer's debts of about £1 billion.

Remaining executive jobs are internal, with Terry Upall and John Bennett, currently chairman and finance director of Beazer Europe & Overseas, becoming chief executive and finance director of the new company. The four division managing directors involved will become executive directors of CHB.

## Stanelco reverses into MMEC

By MARTIN BARROW

SHAREHOLDERS in Merchant Manufacturing Estate Company will be left with 10 per cent of the troubled property group after a reverse takeover by Stanelco, a private industrial concern.

Banks will hold a further 10 per cent in return for the cancellation of loans and guarantees. The balance will be held by Howard White and Ian Davis, the vendors of Stanelco, which makes induction heating equipment.

On completion, the company will change its name to Stanelco and its shares, suspended at 4p last month, are expected to resume trading on August 16.

The company was floated on the Unlisted Securities Market in April 1988, valued at £25.7 million. Two years later MMEC passed dividend payments after incurring pre-tax losses of £3.36 million. In spite of a £2 million rights issue last November, the company was unable to meet repayments due on borrowings of £13.6 million last April.

In its last financial year Stanelco earned pre-tax profits of £157,000 on turnover of £1.6 million. Profits have averaged £200,000 over the past three years. The combined companies will have net assets of £425,000.

## Greenbank warns of lower sales

WALKER Greenbank, the wallcoverings company that thwarted attempts by its largest shareholder to gain control this year, has given a warning of lower group sales.

David Richards, the chairman, described trading conditions as "very difficult". Bloom Signs, a subsidiary, had suffered a sudden and severe downturn in orders in the second quarter and the staff was cut by 25 per cent.

Sales were also lower in the wallcoverings division but there were signs that the decline was starting to slow.

The company has sold 18 subsidiaries in less than two years to cut borrowings and concentrate on core businesses. It has agreed terms with a trade buyer for Gimsons Tenders.

In April, the board defeated a challenge from Abbin, holder of 27.4 per cent of the ordinary shares, to appoint five non-executive directors.

## BUSINESS ROUNDUP

### Brent Walker dismisses Lonrho approach

BRENT Walker, the troubled leisure group, yesterday acknowledged that Lonrho, the international trading group, had made an indirect approach to the company, but cast doubts on its seriousness.

Brent Walker said Lonrho had sent a facsimile to Standard Chartered, Brent Walker's lead bank. The bank had subsequently passed a copy on to Lord Kindersley, the group's chairman. Brent Walker said in a Stock Exchange statement that even if Lonrho's letter had been addressed to the Brent Walker board, it contained insufficient detail "to be the subject of serious consideration" by the board. Lonrho, capable of serious consideration, would not comment on which is headed by Tiny Rowland, would not comment on whether the facsimile was supposed to be a formal approach. A spokesman said that Lonrho's interest in Brent Walker was as a holder of part of the £102 million capital bond issue.

### Profits drop at Bucknall

REDUNDANCY and rationalisation costs of £468,000 hit profits at Bucknall Group, the USM quantity surveyor. Pre-tax profits fell 21 per cent to £1.2 million in the year to end-April. David Bucknall, chairman, said trading conditions were among the worst he had seen in 34 years. The final dividend stays at 3.5p, making a total of 4.8p (3.5p).

### Tate & Lyle raises £93m

TATE & Lyle is funding its acquisition of Bundaberg Sugar, the Australian group, through a £93 million issue of 54 per cent bonds due in 2001, priced at 59.25 per cent, and 18,600 warrants, priced at £882.50. Proceeds of the new issues will form a single series with bonds and warrants launched earlier this year. Closing is scheduled for July 16.

### API holds dividend

API Group is to maintain the final dividend as part of its defence against a £25.8 million hostile bid from NMC Group, a rival packaging company. The pledge is made in spite of API's £849,000 pre-tax losses in the six months to end-March. No full-year forecast has been made.

The losses compared with profits of £817,000 in the previous opening half, but the interim dividend was unchanged at 2.75p a share. A maintained final dividend of 4p would make an unchanged total of 6.75p for the third year running. NMC has offered 17 new shares for every ten API shares held, valuing them at 116p each. Yesterday's shares traded unchanged at 107p while NMC shares slipped 1p to 67p.

### Creighton's sales at £11m

PROFITS at Creighton's, the toiletries maker, rose from £243,000 before tax to £720,000 in the year to March 31. Sales rose by nearly 40 per cent to £11 million, helped by an £850,000 increase in exports. Earnings rose from 3.5p a share to 10.4p. A final dividend of 4.4p a share makes 6.2p for the year, compared with 5.6p.

### Board moves at Saatchi

CHARLES Scott has been appointed to the new post of chief operating officer at Saatchi & Saatchi. He is currently finance director and retains main board responsibility for finance. Simon Mellor has lost his place on the board and will become commercial director of Saatchi & Saatchi International, the advertising agency.

### Agnew to join Explaura

RUDOLPH Agnew, who last month resigned from Hanson's board, is poised to become chairman of Explaura Holdings, a Canadian limestone quarry group, quoted at 17p. David Singleton, a former managing director of ARC UK, has been asked by Explaura's main shareholders to join Mr Agnew, a lifelong business colleague, on Explaura's board. ARC is part of Consolidated Gold Fields, formerly chaired by Mr Agnew and taken over by Hanson in 1989.

Mr Agnew said he hoped to develop fresh opportunities for Explaura, which had suffered from the American building recession. David Finch, current Explaura chairman, and Inco, a Canadian mining group that owns 6 per cent, asked Mr Agnew to help give Explaura a new direction.

## UNLISTED SECURITIES

1991	High	Low	Company	Price	Offer	Change	Div	Yld	P/E
1990	High <td>Low</td> <td>Company</td> <td>Price</td> <td>Offer</td> <td>Change</td> <td>Div</td> <td>Yld</td> <td>P/E</td>	Low	Company	Price	Offer	Change	Div	Yld	P/E
1989	High <td>Low</td> <td>Company</td> <td>Price</td> <td>Offer</td> <td>Change</td> <td>Div</td> <td>Yld</td> <td>P/E</td>	Low	Company	Price	Offer	Change	Div	Yld	P/E
1988	High <td>Low</td> <td>Company</td> <td>Price</td> <td>Offer</td> <td>Change</td> <td>Div</td> <td>Yld</td> <td>P/E</td>	Low	Company	Price	Offer	Change	Div	Yld	P/E
1987	High <td>Low</td> <td>Company</td> <td>Price</td> <td>Offer</td> <td>Change</td> <td>Div</td> <td>Yld</td> <td>P/E</td>	Low	Company	Price	Offer	Change	Div	Yld	P/E
1986	High <td>Low</td> <td>Company</td> <td>Price</td> <td>Offer</td> <td>Change</td> <td>Div</td> <td>Yld</td> <td>P/E</td>	Low	Company	Price	Offer	Change	Div	Yld	P/E
1985	High <td>Low</td> <td>Company</td> <td>Price</td> <td>Offer</td> <td>Change</td> <td>Div</td> <td>Yld</td> <td>P/E</td>	Low	Company	Price	Offer	Change	Div	Yld	P/E
1984	High <td>Low</td> <td>Company</td> <td>Price</td> <td>Offer</td> <td>Change</td> <td>Div</td> <td>Yld</td> <td>P/E</td>	Low	Company	Price	Offer	Change	Div	Yld	P/E
1983	High <td>Low</td> <td>Company</td> <td>Price</td> <td>Offer</td> <td>Change</td> <td>Div</td> <td>Yld</td> <td>P/E</td>	Low	Company	Price	Offer	Change	Div	Yld	P/E
1982	High <td>Low</td> <td>Company</td> <td>Price</td> <td>Offer</td> <td>Change</td> <td>Div</td> <td>Yld</td> <td>P/E</td>	Low	Company	Price	Offer	Change	Div	Yld	P/E
1981	High <td>Low</td> <td>Company</td> <td>Price</td> <td>Offer</td> <td>Change</td> <td>Div</td> <td>Yld</td> <td>P/E</td>	Low	Company	Price	Offer	Change	Div	Yld	P/E
1980	High <td>Low</td> <td>Company</td> <td>Price</td> <td>Offer</td> <td>Change</td> <td>Div</td> <td>Yld</td> <td>P/E</td>	Low	Company	Price	Offer	Change	Div	Yld	P/E
1979	High <td>Low</td> <td>Company</td> <td>Price</td> <td>Offer</td> <td>Change</td> <td>Div</td> <td>Yld</td> <td>P/E</td>	Low	Company	Price	Offer	Change	Div	Yld	P/E
1978	High <td>Low</td> <td>Company</td> <td>Price</td> <td>Offer</td> <td>Change</td> <td>Div</td> <td>Yld</td> <td>P/E</td>	Low	Company	Price	Offer	Change	Div	Yld	P/E
1977	High <td>Low</td> <td>Company</td> <td>Price</td> <td>Offer</td> <td>Change</td> <td>Div</td> <td>Yld</td> <td>P/E</td>	Low	Company	Price	Offer	Change	Div	Yld	P/E
1976	High <td>Low</td> <td>Company</td> <td>Price</td> <td>Offer</td> <td>Change</td> <td>Div</td> <td>Yld</td> <td>P/E</td>	Low	Company	Price	Offer	Change	Div	Yld	P/E
1975	High <td>Low</td> <td>Company</td> <td>Price</td> <td>Offer</td> <td>Change</td> <td>Div</td> <td>Yld</td> <td>P/E</td>	Low	Company	Price	Offer	Change	Div	Yld	P/E
1974	High <td>Low</td> <td>Company</td> <td>Price</td> <td>Offer</td> <td>Change</td> <td>Div</td> <td>Yld</td> <td>P/E</td>	Low	Company	Price	Offer	Change	Div	Yld	P/E
1973	High <td>Low</td> <td>Company</td> <td>Price</td> <td>Offer</td> <td>Change</td> <td>Div</td> <td>Yld</td> <td>P/E</td>	Low	Company	Price	Offer	Change	Div	Yld	P/E
1972	High <td>Low</td> <td>Company</td> <td>Price</td> <td>Offer</td> <td>Change</td> <td>Div</td> <td>Yld</td> <td>P/E</td>	Low	Company	Price	Offer	Change	Div	Yld	P/E
1971	High <td>Low</td> <td>Company</td> <td>Price</td> <td>Offer</td> <td>Change</td> <td>Div</td> <td>Yld</td> <td>P/E</td>	Low	Company	Price	Offer	Change	Div	Yld	P/E
1970	High <td>Low</td> <td>Company</td> <td>Price</td> <td>Offer</td> <td>Change</td> <td>Div</td> <td>Yld</td> <td>P/E</td>	Low	Company	Price	Offer	Change	Div	Yld	P/E
1969	High <td>Low</td> <td>Company</td> <td>Price</td> <td>Offer</td> <td>Change</td> <td>Div</td> <td>Yld</td> <td>P/E</td>	Low	Company	Price	Offer	Change	Div	Yld	P/E
1968	High <td>Low</td> <td>Company</td> <td>Price</td> <td>Offer</td> <td>Change</td> <td>Div</td> <td>Yld</td> <td>P/E</td>	Low	Company	Price	Offer	Change	Div	Yld	P/E
1967	High <td>Low</td> <td>Company</td> <td>Price</td> <td>Offer</td> <td>Change</td> <td>Div</td> <td>Yld</td> <td>P/E</td>	Low	Company	Price	Offer	Change	Div	Yld	P/E
1966	High <td>Low</td> <td>Company</td> <td>Price</td> <td>Offer</td> <td>Change</td> <td>Div</td> <td>Yld</td> <td>P/E</td>	Low	Company	Price	Offer	Change	Div	Yld	P/E
1965	High <td>Low</td> <td>Company</td> <td>Price</td> <td>Offer</td> <td>Change</td> <td>Div</td> <td>Yld</td> <td>P/E</td>	Low	Company	Price	Offer	Change	Div	Yld	P/E
1964	High <td>Low</td> <td>Company</td> <td>Price</td> <td>Offer</td> <td>Change</td> <td>Div</td> <td>Yld</td> <td>P/E</td>	Low	Company	Price	Offer	Change	Div	Yld	P/E
1963	High <td>Low</td> <td>Company</td> <td>Price</td> <td>Offer</td> <td>Change</td> <td>Div</td> <td>Yld</td> <td>P/E</td>	Low	Company	Price	Offer	Change	Div	Yld	P/E
1962	High <td>Low</td> <td>Company</td> <td>Price</td> <td>Offer</td> <td>Change</td> <td>Div</td> <td>Yld</td> <td>P/E</td>	Low	Company	Price	Offer	Change	Div	Yld	P/E
1961	High <td>Low</td> <td>Company</td> <td>Price</td> <td>Offer</td> <td>Change</td> <td>Div</td> <td>Yld</td> <td>P/E</td>	Low	Company	Price	Offer	Change	Div	Yld	P/E
1960	High <td>Low</td> <td>Company</td> <td>Price</td> <td>Offer</td> <td>Change</td> <td>Div</td> <td>Yld</td> <td>P/E</td>	Low	Company	Price	Offer	Change	Div	Yld	P/E
1959	High <td>Low</td> <td>Company</td> <td>Price</td> <td>Offer</td> <td>Change</td> <td>Div</td> <td>Yld</td> <td>P/E</td>	Low	Company	Price	Offer	Change	Div	Yld	P/E
1958	High <td>Low</td> <td>Company</td> <td>Price</td> <td>Offer</td> <td>Change</td> <td>Div</td> <td>Yld</td> <td>P/E</td>	Low	Company	Price	Offer	Change	Div	Yld	P/E
1957	High <td>Low</td> <td>Company</td> <td>Price</td> <td>Offer</td> <td>Change</td> <td>Div</td> <td>Yld</td> <td>P/E</td>	Low	Company	Price	Offer	Change	Div	Yld	P/E
1956	High <td>Low</td> <td>Company</td> <td>Price</td> <td>Offer</td> <td>Change</td> <td>Div</td> <td>Yld</td> <td>P/E</td>	Low	Company	Price	Offer	Change	Div	Yld	P/E
1955	High <td>Low</td> <td>Company</td> <td>Price</td> <td>Offer</td> <td>Change</td> <td>Div</td> <td>Yld</td> <td>P/E</td>	Low	Company	Price	Offer	Change	Div	Yld	P/E
1954	High <td>Low</td> <td>Company</td> <td>Price</td> <td>Offer</td> <td>Change</td> <td>Div</td> <td>Yld</td> <td>P/E</td>	Low	Company	Price	Offer	Change	Div	Yld	P/E
1953	High <td>Low</td> <td>Company</td> <td>Price</td> <td>Offer</td> <td>Change</td> <td>Div</td> <td>Yld</td> <td>P/E</td>	Low	Company	Price	Offer	Change	Div	Yld	P/E
1952	High <td>Low</td> <td>Company</td> <td>Price</td> <td>Offer</td> <td>Change</td> <td>Div</td> <td>Yld</td> <td>P/E</td>	Low	Company	Price	Offer	Change	Div	Yld	P/E
1951	High <td>Low</td> <td>Company</td> <td>Price</td> <td>Offer</td> <td>Change</td> <td>Div</td> <td>Yld</td> <td>P/E</td>	Low	Company	Price	Offer	Change	Div	Yld	P/E
1950	High <td>Low</td> <td>Company</td> <td>Price</td> <td>Offer</td> <td>Change</td> <td>Div</td> <td>Yld</td> <td>P/E</td>	Low	Company	Price	Offer	Change	Div	Yld	P/E
1949	High <td>Low</td> <td>Company</td> <td>Price</td> <td>Offer</td> <td>Change</td> <td>Div</td> <td>Yld</td> <td>P/E</td>	Low	Company	Price	Offer	Change	Div	Yld	P/E
1948	High <td>Low</td> <td>Company</td> <td>Price</td> <td>Offer</td> <td>Change</td> <td>Div</td> <td>Yld</td> <td>P/E</td>	Low	Company	Price	Offer	Change	Div	Yld	P/E
1947	High <td>Low</td> <td>Company</td> <td>Price</td> <td>Offer</td> <td>Change</td> <td>Div</td> <td>Yld</td> <td>P/E</td>	Low	Company	Price	Offer	Change	Div	Yld	P/E
1946	High <td>Low</td> <td>Company</td> <td>Price</td> <td>Offer</td> <td>Change</td> <td>Div</td> <td>Yld</td> <td>P/E</td>	Low	Company	Price	Offer	Change	Div	Yld	P/E
1945	High <td>Low</td> <td>Company</td> <td>Price</td> <td>Offer</td> <td>Change</td> <td>Div</td> <td>Yld</td> <td>P/E</td>	Low	Company	Price	Offer	Change	Div	Yld	P/E
1944	High <td>Low</td> <td>Company</td> <td>Price</td> <td>Offer</td> <td>Change</td> <td>Div</td> <td>Yld</td> <td>P/E</td>	Low	Company	Price	Offer	Change	Div	Yld	P/E
1943	High <td>Low</td> <td>Company</td> <td>Price</td> <td>Offer</td> <td>Change</td> <td>Div</td> <td>Yld</td> <td>P/E</td>	Low	Company	Price	Offer	Change	Div	Yld	P/E
1942	High <td>Low</td> <td>Company</td> <td>Price</td> <td>Offer</td> <td>Change</td> <td>Div</td> <td>Yld</td> <td>P/E</td>	Low	Company	Price	Offer	Change	Div	Yld	P/E
1941	High <td>Low</td> <td>Company</td> <td>Price</td> <td>Offer</td> <td>Change</td> <td>Div</td> <td>Yld</td> <td>P/E</td>	Low	Company	Price	Offer	Change	Div	Yld	P/E
1940	High <td>Low</td> <td>Company</td> <td>Price</td> <td>Offer</td> <td>Change</td> <td>Div</td> <td>Yld</td> <td>P/E</td>	Low	Company	Price	Offer	Change	Div	Yld	P/E
1939	High <td>Low</td> <td>Company</td> <td>Price</td> <td>Offer</td> <td>Change</td> <td>Div</td> <td>Yld</td> <td>P/E</td>	Low	Company	Price	Offer	Change	Div	Yld	P/E
1938	High <td>Low</td> <td>Company</td> <td>Price</td> <td>Offer</td> <td>Change</td> <td>Div</td> <td>Yld</td> <td>P/E</td>	Low	Company	Price	Offer	Change	Div	Yld	P/E
1937	High <td>Low</td> <td>Company</td> <td>Price</td> <td>Offer</td> <td>Change</td> <td>Div</td> <td>Yld</td> <td>P/E</td>	Low	Company	Price	Offer	Change	Div	Yld	P/E
1936	High <td>Low</td> <td>Company</td> <td>Price</td> <td>Offer</td> <td>Change</td> <td>Div</td> <td>Yld</td> <td>P/E</td>	Low	Company	Price	Offer	Change	Div	Yld	P/E
1935	High <td>Low</td> <td>Company</td> <td>Price</td> <td>Offer</td> <td>Change</td> <td>Div</td> <td>Yld</td> <td>P/E</td>	Low	Company	Price	Offer	Change	Div	Yld	P/E
1934	High <td>Low</td> <td>Company</td> <td>Price</td> <td>Offer</td> <td>Change</td> <td>Div</td> <td>Yld</td> <td>P/E</td>	Low	Company	Price	Offer	Change	Div	Yld	P/E
1933	High <td>Low</td> <td>Company</td> <td>Price</td> <td>Offer</td> <td>Change</td> <td>Div</td> <td>Yld</td> <td>P/E</td>	Low	Company	Price	Offer	Change	Div	Yld	P/E
1932	High <td>Low</td> <td>Company</td> <td>Price</td> <td>Offer</td> <td>Change</td> <td>Div</td> <td>Yld</td> <td>P/E</td>	Low	Company	Price	Offer	Change	Div	Yld	P/E
1931	High <td>Low</td> <td>Company</td> <td>Price</td> <td>Offer</td> <td>Change</td> <td>Div</td> <td>Yld</td> <td>P/E</td>	Low	Company	Price	Offer	Change	Div	Yld	P/E
1930	High <td>Low</td> <td>Company</td> <td>Price</td> <td>Offer</td> <td>Change</td> <td>Div</td> <td>Yld</td> <td>P/E</td>	Low	Company	Price	Offer	Change	Div	Yld	P/E
1929	High <td>Low</td> <td>Company</td> <td>Price</td> <td>Offer</td> <td>Change</td> <td>Div</td> <td>Yld</td> <td>P/E</td>	Low	Company	Price	Offer	Change	Div	Yld	P/E
1928	High <td>Low</td> <td>Company</td> <td>Price</td> <td>Offer</td> <td>Change</td> <td>Div</td> <td>Yld</td> <td>P/E</td>	Low	Company	Price	Offer	Change	Div	Yld	P/E
1927	High <td>Low</td> <td>Company</td> <td>Price</td> <td>Offer</td> <td>Change</td> <td>Div</td> <td>Yld</td> <td>P/E</td>	Low	Company	Price	Offer	Change	Div	Yld	P/E
1926	High <td>Low</td> <td>Company</td> <td>Price</td> <td>Offer</td> <td>Change</td> <td>Div</td> <td>Yld</td> <td>P/E</td>	Low	Company	Price	Offer	Change	Div	Yld	P/E
1925	High <td>Low</td> <td>Company</td> <td>Price</td> <td>Offer</td> <td>Change</td> <td>Div</td> <td>Yld</td> <td>P/E</td>	Low	Company	Price	Offer	Change	Div	Yld	P/E
1924	High <td>Low</td> <td>Company</td> <td>Price</td> <td>Offer</td> <td>Change</td> <td>Div</td> <td>Yld</td> <td>P/E</td>	Low	Company	Price	Offer	Change	Div	Yld	P/E
1923	High <td>Low</td> <td>Company</td> <td>Price</td> <td>Offer</td> <td>Change</td> <td>Div</td> <td>Yld</td> <td>P/E</td>	Low	Company	Price	Offer	Change	Div	Yld	P/E
1922	High <td>Low</td> <td>Company</td> <td>Price</td> <td>Offer</td> <td>Change</td> <td>Div</td> <td>Yld</td> <td>P/E</td>	Low	Company	Price	Offer	Change	Div	Yld	P/E
1921	High <td>Low</td> <td>Company</td> <td>Price</td> <td>Offer</td> <td>Change</td> <td>Div</td> <td>Yld</td> <td>P/E</td>	Low	Company	Price	Offer	Change	Div	Yld	P/E
1920	High <td>Low</td> <td>Company</td> <td>Price</td> <td>Offer</td> <td>Change</td> <td>Div</td> <td>Yld</td> <td>P/E</td>	Low	Company	Price	Offer	Change	Div	Yld	P/E
1919	High <td>Low</td> <td>Company</td> <td>Price</td> <td>Offer</td> <td>Change</td> <td>Div</td> <td>Yld</td> <td>P/E</td>	Low	Company	Price	Offer	Change	Div	Yld	P/E
1918	High <td>Low</td> <td>Company</td> <td>Price</td> <td>Offer</td> <td>Change</td> <td>Div</td> <td>Yld</td> <td>P/E</td>	Low	Company	Price	Offer	Change	Div	Yld	P/E
1917	High <td>Low</td> <td>Company</td> <td>Price</td> <td>Offer</td> <td>Change</td> <td>Div</td> <td>Yld</td> <td>P/E</td>	Low	Company	Price	Offer	Change	Div	Yld	P/E
1916	High <td>Low</td> <td>Company</td> <td>Price</td> <td>Offer</td> <td>Change</td> <td>Div</td> <td>Yld</td> <td>P/E</td>	Low	Company	Price	Offer	Change	Div	Yld	P/E
1915	High <td>Low</td> <td>Company</td> <td>Price</td> <td>Offer</td> <td>Change</td> <td>Div</td> <td>Yld</td> <td>P/E</td>	Low	Company	Price	Offer	Change	Div	Yld	P/E
1914	High <td>Low</td> <td>Company</td> <td>Price</td> <td>Offer</td> <td>Change</td> <td>Div</td> <td>Yld</td> <td>P/E</td>	Low	Company	Price	Offer	Change	Div	Yld	P/E
1913	High <td>Low</td> <td>Company</td> <td>Price</td> <td>Offer</td> <td>Change</td> <td>Div</td> <td>Yld</td> <td>P/E</td>	Low	Company	Price	Offer	Change	Div	Yld	P/E
1912	High <td>Low</td> <td>Company</td> <td>Price</td> <td>Offer</td> <td>Change</td> <td>Div</td> <td>Yld</td> <td>P/E</td>	Low	Company	Price	Offer	Change	Div	Yld	P/E
1911	High <td>Low</td> <td>Company</td> <td>Price</td> <td>Offer</td> <td>Change</td> <td>Div</td> <td>Yld</td> <td>P/E</td>	Low	Company	Price	Offer	Change	Div	Yld	P/E
1910	High <td>Low</td> <td>Company</td> <td>Price</td> <td>Offer</td> <td>Change</td> <td>Div</td> <td>Yld</td> <td>P/E</td>	Low	Company	Price	Offer	Change	Div	Yld	P/E
1909	High <td>Low</td> <td>Company</td> <td>Price</td> <td>Offer</td> <td>Change</td> <td>Div</td> <td>Yld</td> <td>P/E</td>	Low	Company	Price	Offer	Change	Div	Yld	P/E
1908	High <td>Low</td> <td>Company</td> <td>Price</td> <td>Offer</td> <td>Change</td> <td>Div</td> <td>Yld</td> <td>P/E</td>	Low	Company	Price	Offer	Change	Div	Yld	P/E
1907	High <td>Low</td> <td>Company</td> <td>Price</td> <td>Offer</td> <td>Change</td> <td>Div</td> <td>Yld</td> <td>P/E</td>	Low	Company	Price	Offer	Change	Div	Yld	P/E
1906	High <td>Low</td> <td>Company</td> <td>Price</td> <td>Offer</td> <td>Change</td> <td>Div</td> <td>Yld</td> <td>P/E</td>	Low	Company	Price	Offer	Change	Div	Yld	P/E
1905	High <td>Low</td> <td>Company</td> <td>Price</td> <td>Offer</td> <td>Change</td> <td>Div</td> <td>Yld</td> <td>P/E</td>	Low	Company	Price	Offer	Change	Div	Yld	P/E
1904	High <td>Low</td> <td>Company</td> <td>Price</td> <td>Offer</td> <td>Change</td> <td>Div</td> <td>Yld</td> <td>P/E</td>	Low	Company	Price	Offer	Change	Div	Yld	P/E
1903	High <td>Low</td> <td>Company</td> <td>Price</td> <td>Offer</td> <td>Change</td> <td>Div</td> <td>Yld</td> <td>P/E</td>	Low	Company	Price	Offer	Change	Div	Yld	P/E
1902	High <td>Low</td> <td>Company</td> <td>Price</td> <td>Offer</td> <td>Change</td> <td>Div</td> <td>Yld</td> <td>P/E</td>	Low	Company	Price	Offer	Change	Div	Yld	P/E
1901	High <td>Low</td> <td>Company</td> <td>Price</td> <td>Offer</td> <td>Change</td> <td>Div</td> <td>Yld</td> <td>P/E</td>	Low	Company	Price	Offer	Change	Div	Yld	P/E
1900	High <td>Low</td> <td>Company</td> <td>Price</td> <td>Offer</td> <td>Change</td> <td>Div</td> <td>Yld</td> <td>P/E</td>	Low	Company	Price	Offer	Change	Div	Yld	P/E
1899	High <td>Low</td> <td>Company</td> <td>Price</td> <td>Offer</td> <td>Change</td> <td>Div</td> <td>Yld</td> <td>P/E</td>	Low	Company	Price	Offer	Change	Div	Yld	P/E
1898	High <td>Low</td> <td>Company</td> <td>Price</td> <td>Offer</td> <td>Change</td> <td>Div</td> <td>Yld</td> <td>P/E</td>	Low	Company	Price	Offer	Change	Div	Yld	P/E



# Blurring the EC's last great vision

COMMENT

Political noise within the European Community is generated almost entirely by the next stage in the vision of a new Europe: economic and monetary union. Meanwhile, the last great vision, that of the single European internal market due to be completed by the end of next year, is sticking on issues that show how detail can make nonsense of agreements in principle.

Finance and trade ministers meeting in Brussels yesterday signally failed to make any significant ground in the trench warfare over the investment services directive, which is supposed to open up a single market in securities trading. Today, Peter Lilley, the trade secretary, will tell Martin Bangemann, the right-minded but struggling European commissioner, that existing proposals for a single market in cars are unacceptable to Britain.

In both cases, the movement to a single market might have the extraordinary consequence that trading will, at least in some respects, be less free and open than before. Mr Lilley's problem

is that continental manufacturers' paranoia over competition from Japanese cars embraces cars made in Britain by Japanese-owned companies. If Britain is to gain the benefit of investment by Nissan, Toyota and others, as from Ford and General Motors in the past, Mr Lilley must insist that British cars are not counted as Community imports, whatever compromise may be necessary over other restrictions placed on Japanese imports in conflict with Gatt rules.

In investment services, the imperative is different. At the moment, London overwhelmingly dominates cross-border trading in company shares through the Stock Exchange's initiative in developing Seaq International as a lightly-regulated vehicle for institutional shareholders. The usual continental suspects are determined to break this competitive domination through the proposed

investment services directive, repatriate at least some trading and protect national exchanges from the winds of competition.

The mechanism for this is to insist on standards of consumer protection for a recognised exchange, similar to those prevailing in London's domestic market, that would clamp Seaq International. The Dutch EC presidency has floated a compromise under the threat of withdrawing the draft directive, which is disliked by both Britain and the Club Med group. The compromise would restrict existing trading freedoms and fly counter to market trends. Both time and the status quo are, however, on Britain's side. The proposed alternative carquoise system has, not surprisingly, collapsed without London's support. Nor has Britain any reason

to fear the abandonment of the directive.

## BCCI lesson

The BCCI affair must cause central bankers and governments to take a new look at another EC initiative, the agreed banking directive for the single market, which is based on the principles of a single passport and home country regulation. The Bank of England, though lacking full public confidence at home, is still regarded as the paragon of banking regulation within Europe. Its failures over Johnson Matthey Bankers led to a beefed up supervisory organisation and changes to the law via the Banking Act to help catch problems early. Since BCCI has been the centre of rumours and

private allegations over many years, the supervisors do not, on the surface, seem to have covered themselves with glory in terms of following up widespread disquiet. This will no doubt be the subject of an extended post mortem about how much the Bank could do and when.

The good news is that the Banking Act finally worked as intended. One of its prime provisions was to put more onus on bank auditors to address their private doubts and worries confidentially to the Bank. This is what happened in the BCCI case and the Bank duly used its powers under the act to require an auditor's investigation.

The Community must learn from this experience minutely examining the new regime to ensure that equivalent mechanisms to those that finally captured the BCCI problems exist and are in working order in all member states. Under the new rules, systems based on powerful

bank inspectors, which exist in many continental countries but not in Britain, can continue as they are. In theory, these offer as sound a protection provided the inspectors are of sufficient calibre and there are enough of them to cover banks as thoroughly as auditors ought to do. If this is not the case in practice, regulatory arbitrage, under which banks or other suppliers of goods and services locate in the least vigilant EC country, will become a serious threat to consumers.

## ECGD rush

Exporters' anxieties about the part-privatisation of ECGD have led to a late airing in the House of Lords today, when three noble Lords will try to amend the bill the government is rushing through before the recess. The amendment could threaten the timetable for selling ECGD's short-term insurance arm to NCM, the Dutch group, for it seeks to ensure that a government safety net will be available to all private credit insurers. Hard to argue with that.

WHEN President Gorbachev arrives at the G7 summit next week with his plan to reform the Soviet economy, he will not be asking for money. But behind the West's ringing declarations on mutual co-operation and Soviet promises of democracy and market reform, money will inevitably be on all the leaders' minds.

Mr Gorbachev has hinted strongly that his economic plan will be closely related to the so-called "Grand Bargain" strategy put together by Grigory Yavlinsky, the Soviet economist, and Graham Allison, a Harvard politics professor. The final version of the Yavlinsky plan, entitled *Window of Opportunity*, makes no specific demand for aid. But reading between the lines, the Soviet Union is clearly hoping for large-scale financial assistance, perhaps about \$30 billion annually over four or five years.

When this figure was leaked in Washington last month, it provoked a hostile reception, tinged with incredulity. Surely Moscow could not even dream of such vast sums in aid. Perhaps for this reason, the Grand Bargain strategists have now opted for a more subtle approach. Instead of putting figures on the aid requirement, the *Window of Opportunity* cites the words of George C Marshall.

In his speech launching the Marshall Plan in 1947, the American Secretary of State challenged European countries to come up with a plan to "place Europe on its feet economically", and then made the following promise: America would support and finance such a plan "so far as it may be practical for us to do so".

That was the only promise the United States ever made, yet by the end of the four-year Marshall Plan period, America had transferred resources to Europe equivalent to 5 per cent of US gross national product. In today's money, and treating all the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development countries as potential donors, that would amount to \$1,000 billion, the *Window of Opportunity* points out.

Accordingly, the Grand Bargain asks for nothing more than a Marshall-type promise of "constructive engagement". The Soviet leadership would draw up a detailed reform plan with the help of the IMF, World Bank and the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD). Out of this plan an external financing requirement might (or might not) follow. The authors obvi-



Gorbachev may be seeking \$30 billion in aid annually

ously believe that the Soviet plans would have much better hope of attracting financial support if they had the imprimatur of the IMF and other institutions. At the very least they hope that "constructive engagement" would lead to rapid IMF and World Bank membership, unlocking potential financing worth at least \$7 billion a year.

While Yavlinsky and Allison have been deliberately vague about the sums they

envision, Jeffrey Sachs, the Harvard economist who designed the Polish reform plan and who played a key role in the design of the Grand Bargain, has produced his own "personal" estimates.

These seem quite close to Yavlinsky's hopes and probably to the thinking behind the final "Gorbachev Plan" which will be presented to the G7.

Assuming that the "constructive engagement" begins immediately, Sachs's fig-

uring outline looks like this:

□ In the last six months of 1991, the Soviet Union receives \$8 billion in food and medical assistance direct from Western governments as well as cash grants to be used to finance consumer-goods imports at the start of price liberalisation in January 1992.

□ Early in 1992, the Soviet Union joins the IMF with a quota of about \$5.5 billion and receives a loan of \$5 billion on signing a standby agreement to stabilise fiscal policies. The World Bank lends \$3 billion and the EBRD lends \$2.5 billion for structural adjustment, management training and privatisation. Governments provide \$11.5 billion in food/medical assistance and import financing to support living standards after price liberalisation. They also provide an \$8.5 billion standby loan to support the convertibility of the rouble.

□ From 1993 up to and including 1994, the IMF lends \$5 billion annually through a three-year extended arrangement. The World Bank and EBRD each lend \$3 billion to \$4 billion a year for privatisation, infrastructure, agricultural reform and structural adjustment. Western governments continue balance of payments financing to support living standards of \$8.5 billion in 1993 and \$6 billion in 1994, but this stops in 1995. Governments' support for investment and privatisation programmes runs at about \$9 billion annually, but much of this is in the form of commercial loans and export credits.

Sachs says the sums lent by the IMF, World Bank and EBRD would be roughly in line with past practice in Eastern Europe and the Third World, taking account of the size of the Soviet economy. Governmental support would average about \$19 billion annually. He offers an illustrative burden-sharing scheme, which would have America and Japan each contributing \$3 billion annually, Germany and France \$2.25 billion, Italy and Britain \$1.75 billion and South Korea \$1 billion.

Other OECD countries would make smaller contributions roughly in proportion to their gross national products. America's contribution, he points out, would be equivalent to roughly 1 per cent of the country's defence spending. He suggests Congress could find the money simply by earmarking this proportion of the Pentagon budget.

ANATOLE KALETSKY  
Economics Editor

## Kelt gushes with bad news

TEMPUS

KELT Energy's capacity to stonewall the stock market knows no bounds. The highly-gearred oil producer has been in talks with its banks in the full glare of publicity for at least 18 months, yet the final refinancing agreement contains plenty of surprises.

The biggest is the extent of Kel's losses in its last financial year. Most prudent shareholders abandoned hope of a recovery at Kelt many moons ago, but few could have guessed the scale of the damage. During the 12 months to end-March, losses deepened from \$5.4 million to \$15.4 million.

What defies belief is that this staggering deficit has nothing to do with the company's crippling debt or protracted negotiations with banks. Losses were struck after an exceptional charge of \$150.3 million to reflect an irreparable decline in the value of its properties, particularly in America.

The second gem takes the form of an open offer to all shareholders of a package of ordinary and unlisted convertible shares to raise \$29.1 million before expenses.

Kelt has been looking over a precipice for two years, with only the most flimsy of safety nets at the bottom to save it from a sticky end; now it is passing the bat around to

finance the development of assets that, as the latest provisions imply, have an uncertain future.

The offer is underwritten by a Hubert Perreid vehicle and should be ignored by other shareholders.

## Carclo

CARCLO Engineering has passed part one of how to survive the recession with distinction. However, that success has only increased the pressure on the group to do just as well in part two.

Part one was copybook stuff. Having seen profits at its Woodhead springs division begin to decline more than 18 months ago, the business was put up for sale. Three months later, the bulk of Woodhead was sold on a rewarding multiple to Hoechst, the German group, for £21.6 million, a disposal that transformed Carclo's balance sheet.

By its March year-end, Carclo had net cash of £3.3 million, compared with borrowings of more than \$12 million. With sales and margins under pressure, the cash could not have come at a better time. An interest charge of £1.8 million a year ago,

became a receivable item of £526,000 this time. As a result, while operating profits fell 30 per cent, pre-tax profits declined by 8.9 per cent to £8 million.

But, having successfully degassed into the recession, part two involves gearing up again to take advantage of the upturn. John Ewart, the chairman, and his team are looking for the next acquisition, but finding the right sort of niche engineering business at the right price and time will not be easy.

Profits look certain to be lower this year. Assuming any acquisition comes later rather than sooner, the pre-tax figure could be about £7 million, putting the shares on a price-earnings multiple approaching 11. Unexciting, but an 8.6 per cent gross yield limits the downside.

## Mosaic Investments

NOT even the Teague Mutant Hero Turtles have been capable of preventing a subsidence in Mosaic Investments' share price since David Williams, acquisitions director, left in the spring.

The 17 per cent decline since March has been unfair on a company that coped as well with the recession as any involved deeply in British manufacturing, and which should respond promptly to economic recovery.

Half of the pre-tax profit increase to £7.56 million (£4.84 million) was produced organically. Earnings per share are 13 per cent higher for the year at 32.4p. Gearing is 49 per cent, but interest cover is 16 times.

Mosaic's collection of character licences, turtles aside, continues to grow and should continue to provide a services division turn in another profit increase this year, while the T Turner arm cannot keep up with Autolok car theft device demand.

Sooner or later Britain's licensees will turn their attention back from the monopolies commission and the tied estate, and begin replenishing their stocks of spirit measures. A dip in orders here was behind lower profits for the moulded products division.

Mosaic is one of very few companies to be seeing a glimmer of a recovery - housebuilding and retail clients are spending more - and could make £9 million, this year, edging earnings per share to 34p. The prospective 7.5 multiple looks too low.

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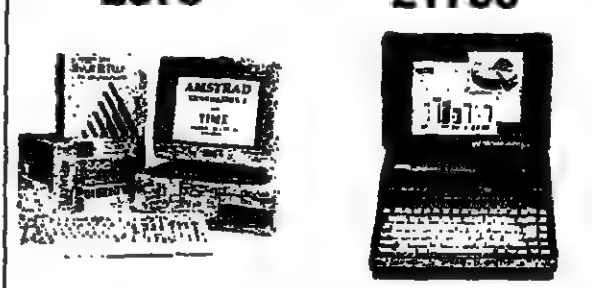


Powerful 286 and 386 systems from Olivetti with 20Mb to 100Mb of hard disk storage. Models from Time come with a free mouse and a full one year service and support. Olivetti 1982 business software package. ST models include extra software (see below).

Model	PCS 286	PCS 386	M290S	286-16
RAM	20 Mb	40 Mb	40 Mb	100 Mb
1 Mb	£669	£769	£1089	£1319
1 Mb ST	£689	£789	£1109	£1339
2 Mb ST	£699	£799	£1119	£1349
4 Mb ST	£719	£819	£1139	£1369

VGA, mouse prices shown. VGA colour C100 extra. Olivetti 1982 software package (RRP £699) only £200 with any PC.

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3286 40Mb VGA £679  
ALT 386sx 80Mb £1799



Amstrad's new Generation 3 high quality and affordable 386 or 386SX business systems with 40Mb to 80Mb hard disk storage, 3.5" floppy drive and options for extra 5.25" floppy drive and backup tape streamers. Three year Time-Cover warranty is available. ST models include a mouse and extra software (see below).

Model	386-16	386SX-32	ALT 386SX Laptop
RAM	40 Mb	80 Mb	40 Mb
1 Mb	£679	£849	£1099
1 Mb ST	£699	£869	£1119
2 Mb ST	£719	£889	£1139
4 Mb ST	£739	£909	£1159

VGA, mouse prices shown. VGA colour £90 extra. EBRD VGA colour £170. Super VGA £229. Carclo 386SX power £200.

## THE TIMES CITY DIARY

### Swords into ploughshares

ZTS Tees, one of the Warsaw Pact's main producers of tanks and other mobile military equipment, approached PA Management Consultants in London for ideas on alternative products given the declining interest among East Europeans in commencing hostilities. The result is a deal with Benson, the Midlands engineer, for ZTS to make agricultural machinery at its factory in Lucenec, Czechoslovakia. The first contract is an assignment of balers to Saudi Arabia, no doubt for use in the hayfields there. Does anyone in the Gulf have a batch of giant gun barrels suitable for conversion into irrigation pipes?

### Self-allegiance

FINANCIAL need transcends loyalty among ICI's Teesside workers. About 1,000 of them have ignored company and union pleas to hold on to their annual share bonus certi-

ates, selling them instead through local stockbrokers. The chemicals group and local unions were hoping for a demonstration of support in the face of a possible takeover bid from Lord Hanson. An ICI spokesman in Middlesbrough explains the unorthodox behaviour: "The employees who are selling these shares as part of their pay package which they can use to pay for something like the poll tax, the holiday, or perhaps to pay off an overdraft. They see it purely as being a bonus."



"Could have been worse - might have been the liquidator"

### Dressed down

GOOD old-fashioned standards are still being maintained at Harrods, the store owned by the Fayed brothers. Hugh McKenna of Charles Barker, the public relations group, found a weekend visit terminated at the entrance because his companion was clad in torn jeans. McKenna says: "The doorman was very nice about it but when several customers said they could not believe this was happening he added that 'we don't worry about customers; Mr Fayed has a dress code and that is all that bothers me'." McKenna wonders whether Harrods would turn away Kylie Minogue. But then, would Kylie Minogue go to Harrods with McKenna?

JUST to make sure no-one misses the Cancer Relief Macmillan Fund flag day tomorrow.

row, Sir Alexander Graham, the Lord Mayor of London, and other City figures will be outside the Royal Exchange with their collecting boxes this morning. A similar move last year was well worth while, netting more than £4,000 out of the £82,324 raised in London for the fund.

### Home win

TRADE negotiators are always talking about level playing fields these days, but not many bring a foreign football team back home with them. Laurence, Scott & Electromotors spent several months chasing a multi-million pound contract in Romania before scoring with an offer to sponsor a trip for the Otetul club. Otetul will play Norwich City, Laurence Scott's home team, on August 8, with proceeds going to Save the Children's Romanian fund. The Carrow Road club is staging the match free.

RODNEY HOBSON

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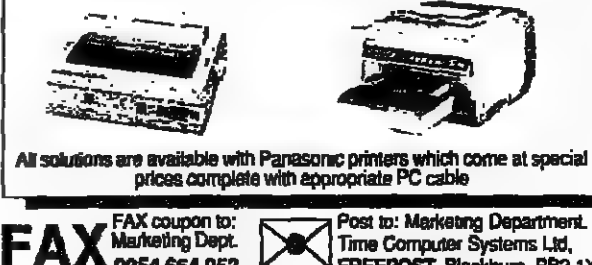
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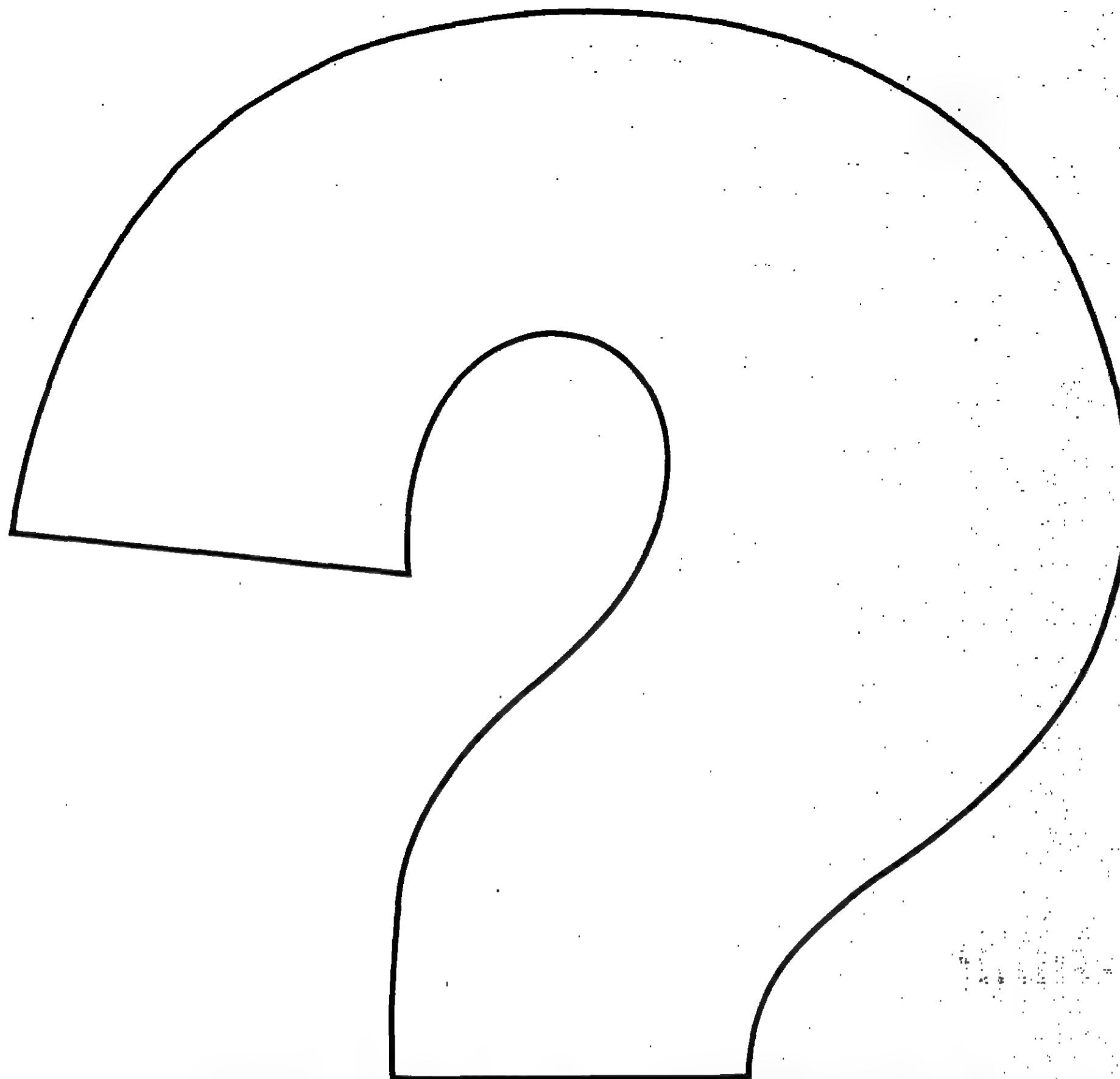
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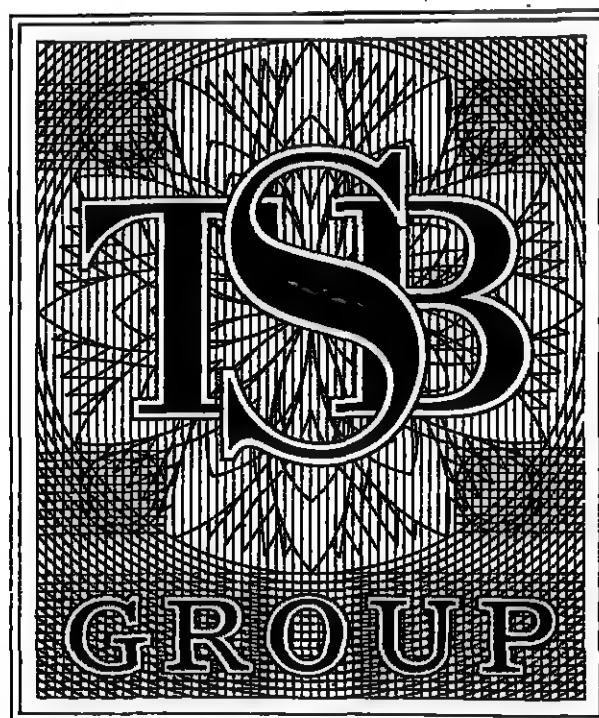
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## WHY ARE WE INVESTING DURING A RECESSION?



If we held investment back, our profits might well improve – in the short term. But they'd suffer in the long run; and so would our customers, employees and shareholders.

Investment is crucial to all our business plans. So we're putting money into training, technology, branch refurbishment and new working practices.

In retail banking, for example, we're taking the

paper out of our branch offices; refurbishing over 800 branches in the next 3 years; increasing sales space and sales staff; cutting waste and unnecessary bureaucracy. This year, investment in training has increased more than 50%. It's part of our drive to improve quality, service and profitability.

Of course, the recession affects us as it does others. In particular, it affects the level of provisions we must

make against bad and doubtful debts. But we have the financial strength to look beyond the recession and continue to build our business.

In this way we can maintain our competitiveness: thus providing our customers with services of the highest quality, and building long-term value for our shareholders.

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TSB



# Japanese drop hits London

New York:		General	5728.80 (-13.52)
Low Jones	8920.39 (-12.08)	Paris: CAC	458.79 (+0.90)
S&P Composite	372.92 (-1.16)	Zurich: SCA Gen	531.0 (-5.0)
Tokyo:		London:	
Nikkei Average	22175.17 (-722.17)	A to S Share	1161.25 (-7.90)
Hong Kong:		FT - 500	1311.81 (-1.80)
Hang Seng	3680.73 (-11.58)	FT. Gold Mines	219.0 (+2.4)
FTSE Euro 100	1050.75 (-7.96)	FT Fixed Interest	33.43 (+0.8)
Amsterdam:		FT. Govt Secs	84.88 (-0.14)
CBS Tendency	81.8 (-1.1)	Bargains	24582
NYSE: AD	1525.7 (-13.57)	US: CMC	308.49
Markets: DAX	1805.04 (-10.8)	USM (Datacube)	128.12 (-0.44)
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Adams	300	46	36	62	1	1																			

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# Temporary ban on brokers sends Tokyo shares lower



Mr. Hashimoto said the ministry would consider if new legal measures were needed to prevent a recurrence of such incidents. Promising to cover client losses in violation of the Securities and Exchange Act. Compensating clients is not, but violates a 1989 ministry directive.

Mr Hashimoto said the ministry would issue a directive next Monday strictly banning most discretionary brokerage accounts, in which clients entrust investment decisions to brokers. Such accounts, already banned in principle, have often resulted in improper client loss-covering, industry analysts said.

Asked about criticism that the finance ministry had turned a blind eye to improper client compensation, Mr Hashimoto said: "I can only say I'm sorry." He said he was not considering disciplinary action against ministry officials. (Reuters)

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Vol 100		Vol 100	
Abbey Net	1,552	Cadbury	1,138
Alco-Lyons	890	CJ	731
Angell	890	Corkfields	1,346
Asda	8,008	Croft	1,074
Asda Foods	8,008	Eurotunnel	117
Argyll	1,182	Fisons	44
Argyll Wagg	481	Fort	1,128
BAA	1,208	Gan Air	1,193
B&Q	1,208	Gen	83
B&T	1,458	Glassco	54
BST	1,082	Grand Met	1,057
Berkeley	1,540	GUS 'A'	7
B&W	1,082	H&M	1,082
BICC	813	Gulnere	2,557
BS Scotland	727	Hemosa	238
Blue Circle	285	Hewlett	1,082
B&C	1,204	Imperial	1,082
Boco	2,094	ICI	1,082
Br Aero	738	Inchcape	1,082
Br Airways	1,290	Inglislander	1,082
Br B&B	478	Int'l	1,082
Br P&P	3,573	Ladbrokes	1,082
Br Seal	4,380	Land Sec	35
Br Telecom	5,808	L&S	35
		L&S	35

Flodach N/P	8
Gardner G/G N/P	15
McLeod N/P	4
Regan Prop N/P	40
Sainsbury (J) N/P	
Tie Rack N/P	
Wilkie N/P	

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\* Ex dividend \* Ex all \* Forecast dividend \* Interim  
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One area of specialisation which seems to be gaining in importance is the ability to speak a foreign language. This obviously reflects the growing integration of the world economy, an integration taking a great leap forward with the incorporation of Eastern Europe and the USSR. EC units are being set up by firms of solicitors throughout the country, and they tend to need French speakers, Japanese speakers are being sought by firms' commercial and finance departments. And now we are seeing an emerging demand for solicitors who speak Russian, Hungarian and Polish. In most cases, a high standard of fluency is required. It is not enough to be familiar with a language at conversational level.

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# LAW TIMES

29  
TUESDAY JULY 9 1991



Flag day with a difference: pacifist campaigners selling white poppies, protesting that the Royal British Legion advertisements were militaristic

## Charities in the balance

A bill to be presented this autumn will aim to tighten controls on charities. One problem, Andrew Phillips says, is defining the legal limit of their political involvement

Last year in England and Wales 4,013 new charities were admitted to the register by the Charity Commissioners, covering every conceivable (and several inconceivable) philanthropic purpose to add to the 170,000 already there.

The whole charity sector turns over an estimated £18 billion a year. British charities are now the beneficiaries of the most liberal tax regime in the European Community, which may well be under threat from Brussels in the medium term. The system is intended to stimulate giving, not entirely successfully.

Increasingly, charities of all sizes rely on generating their own funds by providing services — "the contract culture" — or through trading activities carried on by separate trading companies. Fund-raising is becoming highly professional and expensive, helped by recent access to television advertising.

With all this, the image of the white, female, middle-aged, middle-class do-gooder as a personification of the charitable worker has long since been replaced by a new breed, led by the committed, even aggressive, advocate for the charity's cause. Such activists can be disquieting, used as they are to pitching into the public debate, sometimes acting in a "political" manner using methods of advocacy seemingly little different from political campaigning.

Against this backdrop, and in the wake of two reports, by the National Audit Office and by Sir Philip Woodfield, as well as the Home Office white paper two years ago, the long-awaited charities bill now seems likely to emerge in the autumn. If it follows the pattern of the white paper, it will be confined to implementing Woodfield. This involves

tightening up charity accounts, controlling fund-raising and extending the role and powers of the Charity Commissioners in dealing with abuse.

The white paper concluded that "the decision on what is permissible in the way of political activity is best left to the good judgment of the trustees of individual charities, who know that, in cases where the restrictions appear to be breached, the Charity Commissioners will take vigorous action with the support of the Attorney-General."

Although the recent Oxfam report by the Charity Commission in most people's eyes showed just such vigorous action, the prospect is that a posse of right-wing backbenchers may try to force into the bill measures intended to prevent charities from engaging in what they see as "political".

The fact is that the very independence and relative freedom of British charities represent an affront to some. For example, an American organisation, the so-called International Freedom Foundation, seems intent on hunting down those in the British charity sector that it sees as inimical to its own free market zealotry.

The trouble, of course, is that politics, like beauty, is highly subjective. The great and good Brazilian poet, Heide Camara, once put it this way: "When I give food to the poor, they call me a saint. When I ask why the poor have no food, they call me a communist." Few areas of activity these days do not overlap with political concern. Just consider the scope of the

European Convention on Human Rights.

What is surprising is that so many people, even those who are otherwise well informed, believe that charities cannot properly engage in politics. This misconception hinges on the difference between a charity having political purposes, which is not allowed, and a charity using political means to achieve its charitable purposes, which, within limits, is allowed.

Thus the white paper made clear that "charities should feel free to take the initiative in offering advice and opinions in the law, and should not wait to be invited to do so". Or, to quote Robin Guthrie, the present Chief Charity Commissioner, it is a misunderstanding of the law to believe that there is "a prohibition on charities generally from engaging in political activity at all, or from tackling the root causes of the problems their beneficiaries face".

If you set such authoritative statements against the Charity Commissioners' own guidelines on political activities, which at one point say that "charities must avoid seeking to influence or remedy those causes of poverty which lie in the social, economic and political structures . . .", and at another that they must not seek "to eliminate social, economic, political or other inequalities", one must wonder just how the law stacks up.

The answer is that it does so with difficulty and is dependent on the nuances of every case.

Thus, campaigning for

funds — the Adam Smith Institute or the Institute for Economic Affairs, for example — never need. A few telephone calls from the Athenaeum by and to those with the influence are no less campaigning than a march to Downing Street. Furthermore, the public need to understand what the modern charity is. Usually it depends on three separate but inter-dependent groups — supporters on the one hand, beneficiaries on the other, with staff and trustees holding the ring.

Bearing in mind the essentially voluntary nature of these dependencies, charity trustees have a difficult balancing act, in which to undermine any of these three pillars is effectively to destroy the capacity of their charity to deliver its goods.

It is unrealistic, at least, to think that their concern and enthusiasm can be turned off, so to speak, when there is a risk of upsetting a few MPs whose postbags may be swelled by their anguished pleas. That is not real, nor, fortunately, the law.

The issues of charity and politics are undoubtedly difficult, and the job of the law, and the Charity Commission, in providing a workable framework is a formidable one, as is the task of policing activities.

If the present delicate and reasonably effective balance is not to be destroyed by partisan intervention in the forthcoming legislation, all good people may need to come to the aid of the status quo. They ought to start by understanding it.

One root of that understanding is perhaps the realisation that charities without access to influential people have to campaign on occasions to protect or promote their charitable heartlands in a way that establishment char-

## No win, no fee, no case against

JAMES Boswell recorded in his Journal for 1788 that Dunning, the great advocate of his day, was "getting £8,000 a year by his profession but being killed by it". Lawyers' remuneration remains a subject of continuing fascination, some might say obsession, within and without the profession.

So it is unsurprising that great interest has been provoked by a consultation paper issued by Lord Mackay of Clashfern, the Lord Chancellor, on conditional fees, by which lawyers agree to charge the client only if they win the case. The arguments in favour of allowing conditional fees are so strong that the Lord Chancellor should permit a much broader permission for this type of arrangement than he is envisaging.

English law has so far adopted a very piecemeal approach to any agreement by which the pay of the lawyer depends on the result of the litigation. In 1896, Lord Esher, the Master of the Rolls, said such fees were prohibited "in order to preserve the honour and honesty of the profession". In 1975, Lord Denning suggested that conditional fees were "contrary to public policy". Lord Justice Buckley added that a lawyer must not have any financial interest in the outcome of the legal proceedings because his professional duty is to apply "a clear eye and an unbiased judgement" and he has a duty to the court "to ensure that his client's case is presented and conducted with scrupulous fairness and integrity". The idea that entering into conditional fee arrangements would lead to lawyers abandoning their objectivity and misleading the court is insulting to the integrity of those who practice law and dismissive of the abilities of the judiciary and professional bodies to discipline lawyers who might be tempted by financial gain to breach their professional duties.

In any event, whatever harm it is feared may be caused by conditional fees has to be weighed against the solid reality that many people unable to afford litigation to vindicate their rights would be able to secure legal remedies if they knew they would have to pay their lawyers only if they won the case.

The 1989 green paper, "Contingency Fees", published by the Lord Chancellor's department was a great step forward. The green paper noted that "in Scotland there is a long tradition of the lawyer acting on a speculative basis", being paid only if the client wins the case, and concluded: "There does not appear to be any substantial argument against the introduction of speculative actions in England and Wales." A few months later, the white paper on

legal services reported that there was "little objection" to the introduction of speculative fees. The opposition was to a much more controversial form of fee arrangement: the contingency fee, by which the lawyer receives a fixed proportion of the damages recovered by his client from the opposing party in the litigation.

Section 58 of the Courts and Legal Services Act 1990 now makes conditional fees lawful, except in specific types of family law case. However, it is subject to an implementing order being made by the Lord Chancellor. The Lord Chancellor's consultation paper states that he has in mind to permit conditional fees, in the first instance, only in personal injury actions. Other categories of proceedings, such as libel actions and commercial court cases, might then be added in the future, he says, on the outcome of the initial "depending working of this section".

The Lord Chancellor should revert to the logic and policy of the green and white papers. There is no sensible reason for confining the scope of conditional fees when lawyer and client want to enter into such an arrangement. At a time when the financial pressures on legal aid are becoming ever more extreme, other methods of promoting access to courts should be encouraged, not prohibited. What is the objection to a barrister representing his client in an application for judicial review, perhaps in the immigration or housing context, on the basis that he will be paid only if the claim succeeds and the respondent public authority is ordered to pay the costs?

The importance of such cases suggests that lawyers should be encouraged to offer their services on such generous terms to those who might otherwise be unable to enforce their rights.

The same is true of litigation in other public law contexts, such as applications to the European Commission of Human Rights. It is absurd that counsel eager to help their clients should be required either to charge no fee or to charge a fee whether or not the case succeeds.

Conditional fees, by which the lawyer is paid only if the client succeeds, and so wins costs from the opposing party, should be generally authorised, except if there is some powerful public interest to the contrary. In this context, as in others, the Lord Chancellor should apply the central truth, which has rightly underpinned the other improvements he has made to the legal system: restrictive practices penalise the consumer by inhibiting access to justice.

The author is a practising barrister and a Fellow of All Souls College, Oxford



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## The guilty executives escape

THE publication later this month of a report on workplace deaths by David Bergman for the London Hazards Centre and the organisation Inquest will add to the mounting concern over the number of deaths at work compared with the number of corporate manslaughter prosecutions.

The construction industry has one of the worst safety records. According to the Health and Safety Executive, there are about 150 deaths and 20,000 injuries on building sites every year.

However, Mr Bergman's research, entitled "Corporate Manslaughter, Inquests and Deaths at Work", states that in the London area between April 1988 and March 1990 there were 49 deaths on construction sites and only 19 prosecutions.

The report also criticises shortcomings in the procedure at inquests and expresses concern that so few fatalities result in actions against individual company directors and managers. Only four out of 1,000 deaths in Britain in the past two years have been followed by actions.

Prospective changes to European law could improve the situation by requiring a named individual to be responsible for safety on every

## INS AND OUTS

building site. The report also contains comprehensive suggestions for reforms in law and practice.

### Moral lead

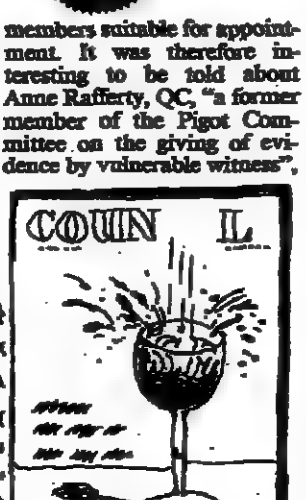
THE job of president of the Law Society will be handed over by the outgoing holder, Tony Holland, to Philip Ely at this week's annual meeting. Whereas Mr Holland took on a number of high-profile and political issues, such as judicial appointments and legal aid, Mr Ely is likely to return to the more domestic issues that concern the solicitor in the street — the "general health of the profession".

A high moral tone is likely. Many solicitors will remember Mr Ely as the one-time chief prosecutor before the Solicitors' Disciplinary Tribunal. One Law Society observer commented: "He has been more than a solicitor than other council members have had hot dinners, and he has been the one to nail them."

### Drink to that

THE announcement of the membership of the Royal Commission of Criminal Justice last month was universally welcomed. The Bar's magazine, *Counsel*, published short curricula vitae of the 11 members of the commission, describing the experience and achievements that make the

members suitable for appointment. It was therefore interesting to be told about Anne Rafferty, QC, "a former member of the Pigot Committee on the giving of evidence by vulnerable witnesses".



that between 1987 and 1990 Miss Rafferty was a member of the southeast circuit wine committee. Perhaps the commission is planning to play hard as well as working hard.

### Unilever swoop

AS Sir John Nott joins the City law firm Freshfields as a non-executive member of the so-called "partnership council", its policy making body, Unilever is taking on Chris Bunting, the outspoken marketing director at D.J. Freeman. Mr Bunting has been with D.J. Freeman for only nine months, signing his contract on the day the firm announced it was intending to

make up to six equity partners redundant.

The firm has been hit hard by the recession, but Mr Bunting claims it is through the worst.

"I have just presided over the launch of our new insurance newsletter and a new corporate identity for the firm," he says. "I have had a lot of fun. I have stayed long enough to start the job. The firm is now actively searching for somebody to finish it."

### Musical break

CHRISTIANE, the wife of Bruno Boesch, the long-serving resident partner in the London office of a Swiss law firm, Fruehwald Knecht, is a composer. Her latest piece, *Opus 8*, receives its premiere in the Queen Elizabeth Hall on Sunday. The violin soloist for the evening is Xue-Wen and the programme includes Handel's *Water Music*. Proceeds will go to the Association for All Speech Impaired Children.

### SCRIVENOR

● CORRECTION: Anybody referring a dispute to the London International Court of Arbitration will first be offered the mediation services of the Centre for Dispute Resolution (CEDR), not IDR, as published in Law Times last week.

● In The Times tomorrow: Claims of fraud by solicitors in England and Wales have pushed the estimated total of compensation to be met by the profession next year to more than £163 million. Frances Gibb introduces a series on complaints against lawyers.



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# Justice in your front room

American TV now shows court cases round the clock. The aim is to improve public understanding, writes Jonathan Caplan, QC

**H**omes in 35 states across the United States were able from last week to call up on their keypads Court Television, the latest cable channel. Court Television, which is vying with Home Box Office and the Sports Channel, is a 24-hour courtroom television network. The partners behind Court TV include the publishers of the *American Lawyer* magazine, Time Warner Inc and NBC, and daily coverage is managed from a New York studio, where explanation and analysis are given by a team of expert legal commentators.

Up to three live trials, chosen for their public and educational interest, are covered every day from anywhere in the US. Every hour brings an update of court news and weekend viewing includes programmes of continuing education for the practising lawyer. The trials scheduled for last week's launch included a "right to die" suit in New Jersey, a breach of contract case involving a plastic surgeon, his secretary and her abortion that never was in Louisville, and a breach of copyright case over photographs of the actor James Dean in New York.

Then, for some criminal content, viewers were taken over live to a murder trial in Fort Lauderdale. "The cases we track and select," says Steven Brill, Court TV's chief executive, "will be chosen for their newsworthy nature and their ability to help viewers to understand better the nation's legal process. If I tell you I am going to get Americans to watch contract and intellectual property law you might say I am crazy, but if I tell you I am going to do it by covering Paul Newman being sued by

somebody claiming that Newman's salad dressing was not Newman's, then you might not."

Now that 45 American states permit television coverage of their state courts, Court TV already has a wide choice of trial and appellate courts.

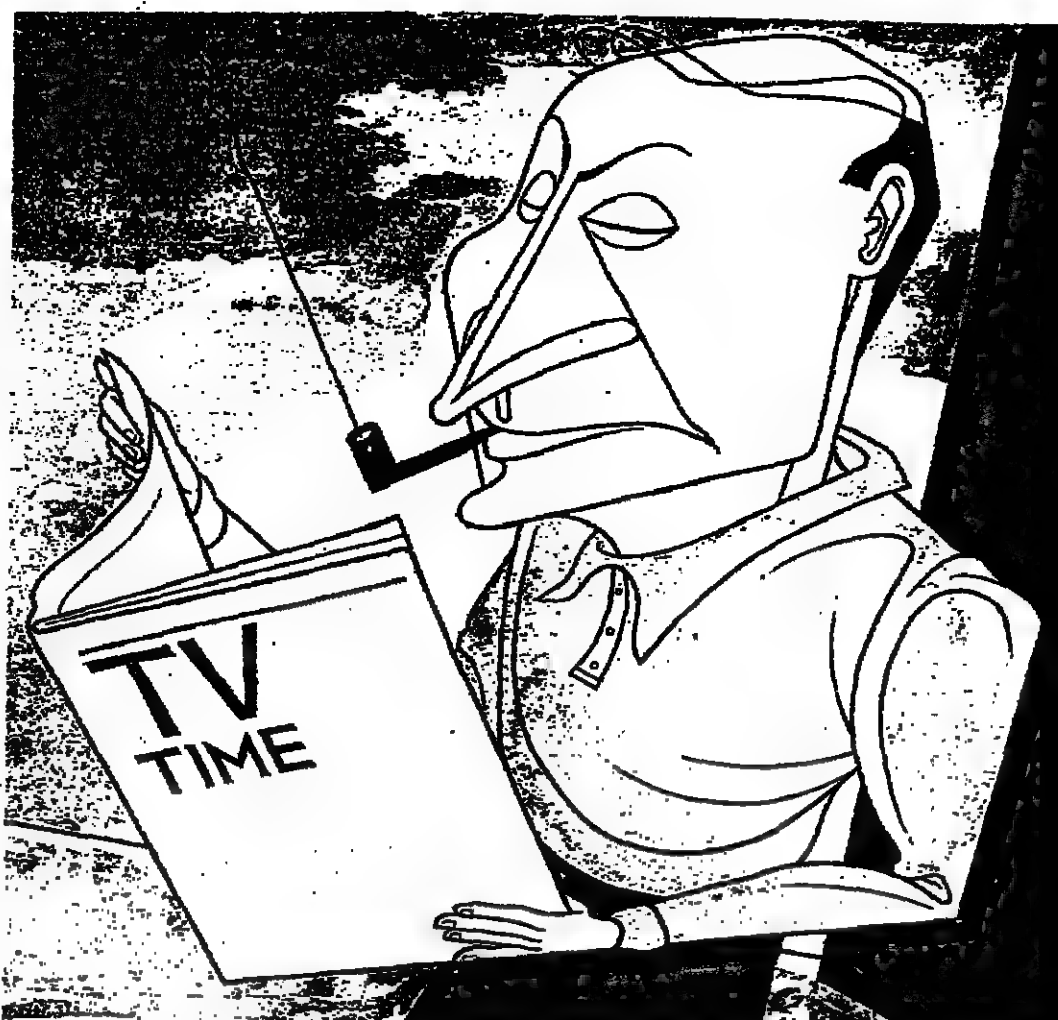
The July 1 launch date, however, was no accident. It coincided with the cameras being allowed for the first time into selected federal courts for a three-year experiment. Their exclusion had been the final frontier but now, with the sole exception of the Supreme Court, viewers can observe virtually every jurisdiction in the US at work. Court TV confidently expects large audiences.

Those opposed to televising courts have often used the argument that the television moguls would be interested only in the salacious criminal trials and in the unrepresentative "soundbites" striking phrases from a speech. Mr Brill and his colleagues aim to prove them wrong.

**N**ot only will Court TV cover a wide range of civil and constitutional cases, but there will also be educational tapes for law students, visits to schools and printed materials for viewers — all of which are devised to promote a better understanding of the legal system and of the function of judges and advocates.

Ironically, perhaps, Court TV is having discussions with the BBC for the rights to broadcast its material in Britain.

British television viewers have never been able to observe British judges and British courts at work because photography in our court-



rooms was banned in 1925, 11 years before television became commercially available. For those, therefore, who have neither the time nor the resources to attend court, their understanding of how the legal process works in practice is likely, for the immediate future, to be based on foreign coverage.

An attempt was made in February to alter the law so that cameras could be allowed into English courtrooms for pilot

projects, but Dr Michael Woodcock's private member's bill was talked out on its second reading and stood over for further parliamentary time, which it will never receive. Although the government took a neutral stance in the debate, it is unlikely yet to want to alter the absolute prohibition on photography in its own legislation.

As this is not a party issue, however, and as there is wide support for a change in the law, an amendment to an appropriate government bill must stand a good chance of success soon before the full House of Commons.

Meanwhile, Court TV is on the air. "I want Americans to see and learn about their legal system," Mr Brill says. "I want confidence in our rule of law. To achieve that you need to be able to observe, and today that means television."

● The author is chairman of the Bar Council's public affairs committee

# The City's great money muddle

**A**n architect, starting from scratch, would never have created Britain's fragmented regulatory structure for finance and commerce. The marriage of the Securities Association and the Association of Futures Brokers & Dealers may be just the start of rationalisation. For example, there is speculation that the current Securities and Investments Board review of the investment industry may lead to the demise of Fimbra, which regulates financial advisers.

Dr Marjorie Mowlam, Labour's City and corporate affairs spokeswoman, says of the system: "The clearest demonstration of its failure is that some people outside London have not even opened their rule books. Also, the institutions to do with fraud are too numerous, and the system is too confusing for people abroad."

In the past ten years there have been nine acts dealing with companies and their solvency, insurance, banking and financial services. The regulatory bodies are the trade and industry department, the Securities & Investments Board, the four self-regulating organisations (Lautro, Fimbra, Imuro and the SFA), the recognised professional bodies, such as the Law Society and the Institute of Chartered Accountants, the Stock Exchange, the Bank of England and the council of Lloyd's.

Some businesses may have to register with several different bodies. Criminal action, if required, falls mainly to the Serious Fraud Office and the Fraud Investigation Service, but some regulatory bodies prosecute too.

Several bodies may be involved in an investigation. A report on a trade department investigation usually interests several regulators as well as the prosecutors. Sometimes an investigator

needs a "legal gateway" to pass information to an investigator from a different body. Occasionally these gateways are blocked. All this duplicates effort, causes delay and can sap the confidence in the integrity of the markets that the regulatory structure is intended to foster. The bodies have differing, and often inconsistent, investigative powers. Rationalisation of the powers would help those under investigation to know where they stand.

Skillful rationalisation should produce economies, as every body has its own investigative, administrative, budgetary and training structure. Efficiency should result from sharing expertise and databases. Resources could be used better. For example, the Serious Fraud Office may reject cases if its workload is heavy. Other bodies have to accept the cases and risk becoming submerged.

**P**aying compensation when businesses fail can be even more costly. Fimbra can testify to this in the wake of the Dunsdale and Levitt collapses. Rationalisation would enlarge the pool and spread the burden. In addition, the public should know where to turn.

Change would not be universally welcomed. The structure is too new for members to want further upheaval, and big is not always beautiful. Skill and imaginative leadership would be needed to avoid a bureaucracy in which individuals felt their contribution went unnoticed.

Should there be separate mergers of the regulators and the prosecutors, or should a new body embrace both? Who pays? And what about accountability?

**MICHAEL CHANCE**  
● The author is a consultant with the London solicitors Cameron Mackay Hewitt

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## Date of liability to investor

Securities and Investments Board and Another v Financial Intermediaries, Managers and Brokers Regulatory Association Ltd

Before Mr Justice Morritt  
[Judgment June 21]

An investor could receive compensation from the fund set up under section 54 of the Financial Services Act 1986 in respect of a liability incurred by an authorised person as from December 18, 1986. Although that pre-dated the coming into force of the section defining an "authorised person", that did not entitle section 54 having retrospective effect.

Mr Justice Morritt so held in a reserved judgment in the Chancery Division on an originating summons issued by the Securities and Investments Board (SIB) and Investors Compensation Scheme Ltd. The respondents were the Financial Intermediaries, Managers and Brokers Regulatory Association (FIMBRA) and Mrs Linda Kelsey, an investor.

Section 54 provides: "(1) The Secretary of State may, by rules, establish a scheme for compensating investors in cases where persons who are, or have been, authorised persons are unable, or likely to be unable, to satisfy claims in respect of any description of civil liability incurred by them in connection with their investment businesses."

Mr John Lindsay, QC and Mr Michael Green for SIB; Mr Robin Potts, QC for FIMBRA; Mr Patrick Howell, QC and Mr Guy Newey for Mrs Kelsey.

MR JUSTICE MORRITT said that section 54(1) of the 1986

Act provided for the establishment of a scheme for compensating certain investors who had lost money in investments.

The SIB which managed the scheme sought the determination of the court on whether investors should be compensated in respect of such liability whenever it was incurred or only if it was incurred within a specific period and if so which.

The first problem was whether section 54 had retrospective effect. Applying *Yew Bon Tew v Kenderaan Bas Mara* (1983) 1 AC 553, 558 and *R v St Mary Whitechapel (Inhabitants)* (1848) 12 QB 120, a statute was only retrospective if it impaired a vested right, created a new obligation or attached a new disability in regard to events already past. But it was not retrospective if part of the requisites for its action was drawn from a time antecedent to its passing.

Thus the test was to consider whether the direct operation of the statute was prospective, even though some of the conditions for its operation had occurred before the passing of the Act.

Mrs Kelsey placed £8,000 with Dunsdale Securities Ltd, now in liquidation, for investment at its discretion in gilt-edged securities. She paid £6,000 to that company on May 30, 1985, that is, before the 1986 Act received the Royal Assent on November 7, 1986.

She also paid £2,000 on August 24, 1987 which was after the coming into force of section 1 and Schedule 1, defining "investments" and "investment

business" on December 18, 1986 and of section 54 on June 4, 1987. But it was before chapter 5, which prescribed who was an authorised person, came into effect on April 29, 1988.

Section 54 was not merely stating when the compensation scheme was to operate but was prescribing the conditions in which the right to compensation might arise. Therefore the liability to investors for which compensation was sought had to satisfy three conditions.

In relation to the third condition it was plain to his Lordship for all the reasons given by the Queen's Bench Divisional Court in *R v Secretary of State for Trade and Industry, Ex parte R* (1989) 1 WLR 572 that there could be no liability incurred in connection with investment business until the definition of that term came into force on December 18, 1986.

But, FIMBRA said, in that case the cut-off date had to be later, that is, when the section defining authorised person came into force. His Lordship rejected that argument. In his judgment, the answer lay in the words "or have been" in section 54.

Those words showed that the liability in question might be incurred at a time when the

person incurring the liability was not an authorised person. Thus, there was no temporal link between authorisation and incurring the liability.

Although the word "them" referred to persons who were, or had been, authorised, the subsection recognised that the liability might be incurred by an unauthorised person. Thus, liabilities incurred after a person had ceased to be authorised were plainly included.

Nothing was said about liabilities incurred before authorisation. His Lordship did not think it would be right to imply into the enabling subsection a condition which would exclude them. He could see no reason why compensation for such liabilities should be excluded when the subsection was not retrospective in operation but did require that the person should be authorised at some time. There was, therefore, no necessity for any such implication.

Accordingly, the relevant date was December 18, 1986. Mrs Kelsey might be compensated for her £2,000 payment but would not be for her payment of £6,000.

Solicitors: Mr A. M. Whitaker, Mr C. P. Pinnell, Mr A. M. Whitaker.

## Judging negligence by course of conduct

Westway Homes Ltd v Gore Wood & Co

Where a solicitor was said to have acted negligently in giving notice to the vendor's solicitor, rather than to the vendor personally, of his client's intention to exercise an option to purchase land, the solicitor's

state of mind was irrelevant. It was his course of conduct which had to be judged.

The Court of Appeal (Lord Justice Neill and Lord Justice Beldam) so held on June 12 in allowing an appeal by the defendants, a firm of solicitors,

O'Rourke (Inspector of Taxes) v Blacka

Before Mr Justice Vinelott  
[Judgment June 17]

A capital distribution representing 15.58 per cent of the value of shares in respect of which it was made was not "small, as compared with the value of [those] shares", within the meaning of section 72(2) of the Capital Gains Tax Act 1979.

The fact that a glaring anomaly, which could not have been intended by the draftsman, flowed from a literal construction of unambiguous words in section 72(4) of that Act did not entitle the court to depart from their clear meaning.

Mr Justice Vinelott so held in the Chancery Division, in dismissing an appeal by the Crown from the decision of a special commissioner, who had allowed an appeal by the taxpayer, Edward Blacka, against an assessment to capital gains tax for the year 1982/3 in the sum of £224,046, reducing it to £25,901.

Section 72 provides: "(1) Where a person receives... in respect of shares in a company any capital distribution from the company (other than a new holding... ) he shall be treated as if he had in consideration of that capital distribution dis-

posed of an interest in the shares.

"(2) If the inspector is satisfied that the amount distributed is small, as compared with the value of the shares in respect of which it is distributed, and so direct - (a) the occasion of the capital distribution shall not be treated... as a disposal of the asset, and (b) the amount distributed shall be deducted from any expenditure allowable under this Act as a deduction in computing a gain or loss on the disposal of the shares...

"(3) A person who is dissatisfied with the refusal of the inspector to give a direction under this section may appeal to the Commissioners...

"(4) Where the allowable expenditure is less than the amount distributed (or is nil) - (a) subsections (2) and (3) above shall not apply, and (b) if the recipient so elects (and there is any allowable expenditure) - (i) the amount distributed shall be reduced by the amount of the allowable expenditure, and (ii) none of that expenditure shall be allowable as a deduction in computing a gain arising on the occasion of the capital distribution, or on any subsequent occasion."

"In this subsection 'allowable expenditure' means the expenditure which immediately before the occasion of the capital distribution was attributable to the shares under paragraphs (a) and (b) of section 32(1) above."

Mr Lamont Henderson for the Crown; Mr G. R. A. Angles for the taxpayer.

MR JUSTICE VINELOTT said that under the terms of an offer by Redlands plc for the whole issued share capital of Cavoods Holdings Ltd, in which the taxpayer held shares in respect of which his allowable expenditure was £214,602, the taxpayer received in exchange for those shares (i) shares in Redlands (namely, "a new holding") having a market value of £1,356,792 and (ii) shares in another company (namely, "a capital distribution") having a market value of £246,699.

The inspector had accordingly computed the taxpayer's chargeable gain at £246,699 less £234,435.

The taxpayer had contended, first that compared with £1,356,792, £246,699 was (being 15.58 per cent of the former) small; second, that since his allowable expenditure (£214,602) was less than the amount distributed (£246,699), which expressly disapplied subsections (2) and (3), led to his gain (prior to an indexation adjustment) being simply the difference between those two sums.

Counsel for the Crown had submitted, first, that in this context 15.58 per cent was not small. His Lordship agreed.

Second, counsel submitted that the taxpayer, in the Finance Act 1966, of subsection (4) had been enacted to correct a glaring anomaly in the former, in the

Finance Act 1965, of subsection (2); namely, that where the allowable expenditure was less than the amount distributed, the latter clearly could not be deducted from the former.

The result, when a capital distribution was relatively small, so that subsection (2) could apply, would be (under its paragraph (a)) that no immediate tax would be payable and (under its paragraph (b)) that the excess of the capital distribution over the allowable expenditure would escape tax altogether.

What was now subsection (4) had simply been intended to correct that anomaly. It should therefore be construed as if it only applied in a case where other subsections (2) and (3) would apply, namely to cases of relatively small distributions.

He had played in aid *dicta* of Lord Wilberforce in *Farrell v Alexander* (1977) AC 59, 72, and of Lord Diplock in *IRC v Joliffe* (1975) 1 WLR 1701, 1709-11.

However, as Lord Simon of Glaisdale had said in *Shook v Frank Jones (Tipton) Ltd* (1978) 1 WLR 251, 256: "The final task of construction is still, as always, to ascertain the meaning of what the draftsman has said, rather than to ascertain what the draftsman meant to say."

If the legislature had meant to provide that subsection (4) should be limited to relatively small distributions, it had misfired, just as it had in *Ayrshire v Ayrshire Insurance Association Ltd v IRC* (1946) 27 TC 331. The Crown's appeal was therefore dismissed.

Solicitors: Solicitors of Inland Revenue; Simpson Curtis, Leeds.

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# Back-room detectives solving medical riddles

The dedication of laboratory scientific officers keeps hospitals running smoothly behind the scenes, Beryl Dixon reports

Hospital patients are rarely aware of a dedicated band of people who work behind the scenes supporting the medical staff in our hospitals. They are the medical laboratory scientific officers (MISOs) and without their investigative and diagnostic skills many medical and surgical procedures could not be undertaken.

Medical laboratory science is so complex that specialisation is almost inevitable. MISOs usually work in the areas of clinical chemistry, haematology, cellular pathology, blood transfusions, medical microbiology or immunology.

It is important for new entrants to find personal preferences. In some areas, automation has reduced much of the drudgery, but introduced more sophisticated technology including a large amount of computerisation; in others, such as histopathology and cytology, more hands-on work, using stains and microscopes, is undertaken.

Leeds General is a large teaching hospital with laboratories providing both diagnostic services for the Leeds Western Health Authority and research facilities for Leeds University. The research projects are a bonus for MISOs, who get the opportunity to work in another, yet related, field in addition to performing their routine diagnostic work.

In one department, chemical pathology, there are about 40 MISOs, most with degrees, higher national certificates or A-levels. Another five staff work in the recently established grade of medical laboratory assistant, which requires no formal qualifications.

David Beaven, the senior chief MISO, says the laboratory carries out more than 200 different types of tests, with about 50 of those tests providing the core of the work. MISO staff work normal office hours but are on call at all times. Clinical chemistry, Mr Beaven explains, is the investigation of blood plasma and other body fluids for various chemical constituents.

"Some of our tests are to aid diagnosis, for example in liver, heart or thyroid disorders. Others are used when monitoring patients during treatment or after operation."

Blood is lost during operations and sodium content may need replacing. The patient is put on a saline drip, during which correct electrolyte balance must be maintained, so electrolytes are monitored by the lab," Mr Beaven says.

Other tests are used in toxicology and drug monitoring. "We can monitor patients attending drug addiction units to see whether they are taking the prescribed drug substances," Analysis can be done in the minutest detail."

Although some tests are carried out manually, the majority are undertaken by automation. One impressive procedure, sequential multiple analysis with computer, or SMAC, can carry out 14 different tests on each sample at the rate of 150 per hour. Errors in analysis are minimised by employing strict quality control and validation procedures performed by MISOs.

This is one profession where mistakes simply must not happen because lives are at stake and this is reflected in the atmosphere in the laboratories. They are friendly places to work, but the level of concentration is intense.

Although graduate starting salaries of £5,549 per year have not kept pace with inflation and are under review, many of those who enter the profession are graduates who, after qualifying in a chosen science, take trainee positions and work in their own time for the qualifications of the Institute of Medical Laboratory Sciences (IMLS).

In the clinical chemistry area many embark on an MSc degree because there is a strong feeling that this additional qualification helps career prospects, while others join with A-levels and work towards the IMLS qualifications. Entry with GCSE these days is rare.

However, Mr Beaven has noticed a change over the years. "Twenty years ago you needed O-levels. In the Seventies there was an influx of biology graduates who could not find interesting work elsewhere."



DEBORAH WHEATLEY (above) could earn far more money in private industry but she is a dedicated example of the type of person the National Health Service laboratories rely on.

"The pay is atrocious, and I do feel we have a low profile," says Ms Wheatley (pictured above). Despite her qualifications and experience, Ms Wheatley, after 10 years, and at the top of the scale for a basic grade officer, earns just £10,800 annually. "During my pharmacology degree course I spent a year in industry, but actually found it too money oriented. I then started a PhD, but that wasn't me either," she says.

## PROFILE

of those years were spent on secondment to the Medical Research Council where she worked on ischaemic heart disease, or narrowing of arteries. "Then I felt in need of a change so I wrote to leading teaching hospitals and got a job here," she says. "I can, and do, work in every section, but currently I'm engaged in analysing trace metals in blood, from in-patients and from workers in certain industries who must be tested periodically. "In a busy hospital like this you can boost your income by up to 30 per cent, doing on-call duty, but you cannot do it too often. When on duty from 5.35pm until 9am I sleep here, but I rarely see my bed because I might get 18

calls a night," she says. "Yes, we do get emergencies - people in acute diabetic coma or road traffic accidents. Then I go straight into the next day's work. "Why do I stay? Because I love it. I enjoy the pressure of getting the results out, and I like serving people." State registration is essential for employment in the NHS. Following a year's acceptable experience, graduates with accredited degrees may become Associates of the Institute of Medical Laboratory Sciences. Non graduates must first gain BTEC higher national qualifications while working. Fellowship of the Institute is normally required for promotion.

Information: Institute of Medical Laboratory Sciences, 12 Queen Anne Street, London W1M 0AU

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**ST HELENS AND KNOWSLEY  
HEALTH AUTHORITY**

**COMMUNITY SERVICES UNIT**

**Require a**

**DIRECTOR OF  
OPERATIONAL  
SERVICES**

This large Community Unit provides a comprehensive range of services for a population of 350,000. A top manager is required to ensure the effective management and delivery of all the services within an agreed Contract.

Applicants must be committed to making the NHS reforms work, and enthusiastic about the development of Self-Governing Trust Status - we are a "second wave" applicant.

**Informal enquiries to:-**  
**Mr D K McCaul**  
**Unit General Manager (Community)**  
**Tel: 0744 457238**

**Information Package from and application by CV to:-**  
**Mr D Evans**  
**Director of Community Personnel**  
**Peasley Cross Wing**  
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**Marshall's Cross Road**  
**St Helens**  
**Merseyside**  
**Tel: 0744 26633 ext 8342**

**Salary for discussion (negotiation) but will reflect the responsibility and importance of the post.**

**Closing date - Wednesday, 24 July 1991**  
 (It is intended that interviews will take place within the first two weeks in September)

**LAMBETH PALACE  
SECRETARY  
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as from 1 December

Senior lay member of Lambeth staff.  
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**SALARY RANGE £30K + CAR ALLOWANCES**

Government reforms require the NHS to embrace business and market philosophies whilst at the same time ensuring quality in developing comprehensive service delivery.

We are a forward looking Health Authority seeking a qualified accountant who will become our Director of Finance and Contracting.

Applicants must possess drive, commitment together with the ability to motivate and develop change. As well as managing a department of staff, you will have responsibility for payments, financial controls of cash limits, resource allocation and contracting models related to local services. You will be part of an executive team responsible to the General Manager for ensuring the delivery of national, regional and local priorities.

Applicants from both public and private sector welcome. Curriculum vitae to be submitted by Friday 16th August 1991, further details can be obtained from Tracy Holden. Tel (0332) 290445, Derbyshire Family Health Services, Derwent Court, Stuart Street, Derby. DE1 2FZ

# HEALTH CARE

## DENTAL NURSE TRAINEE BLACK FOREST

We are looking for a dental nurse or trainee to work in our modern dental practice in **Flürzheim**, South Germany.

Our Team: young friendly and english speaking.  
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promotion specialist to develop this small department which is linked in to a network of agencies committed to prevention and health promotion. The person appointed will be responsible for buying in services from neighbouring provider units where necessary in order to deliver contracts as agreed with the Purchaser(s). The Trust is committed to the ongoing development and training its senior managers in areas such as contract monitoring and financial management.

Candidates will be experienced in the health promotion education field and will hold recognised qualification in this specialty.

**For an informal discussion please contact:**  
**Mr Douglas Mackay, Medical Manager,**  
**on 0694 636363 ext 3000.**

**For an application form**  
**and job description please contact:**  
**The Personnel Department,**  
**Wenton General Hospital, Grange Road,**  
**Uphill, Winton-Super-Mare B533 4TC, Avon**  
**or telephone the above number, on ext 3003**  
**Closing date: July 19, 1991**

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# Spirit and imagination spark success

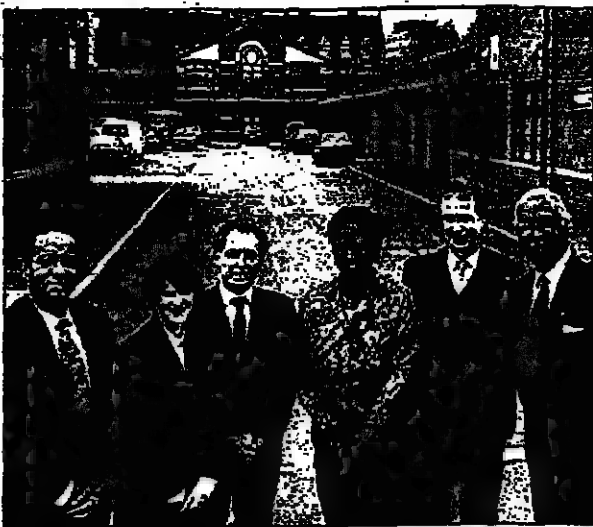
Charles Kneivt reports  
on this year's Community  
Enterprise Scheme awards.  
Sponsors include The Times

TODAY, the Prince of Wales, patron of the Community Enterprise Scheme, will present awards to community groups who have undertaken the most "imaginative, viable and need-filling" projects in their local areas.

There are 11 category awards, 18 commendations and 25 honourable mentions this year. The two top awards to be presented are the Charles Douglas-Horne Award for the most outstanding entry and a new Chairman's Award for a project which has been sustained for 20 years.

The difficult task of finding the nominees fell to a team of 24 assessors, who toured the country in search of excellence, often achieved in the most difficult financial circumstances.

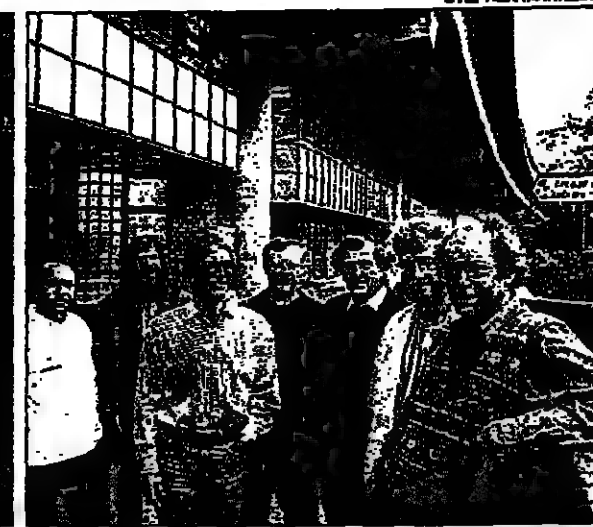
Capital funding for community development projects remains a key issue, as the private sector is in recession and government funds on public spending reduce the money available. The problems faced by the voluntary sector will be addressed at a seminar on finance for community enterprise coinciding with the awards ceremony.



Award winner: CARIOCCA Enterprises, Manchester



Award winner: Taf & Cledau Rural Initiative, Dyfed



Award winner: the North Kensington Amenity Trust

## Welcome neighbour on derelict doorstep

Manchester's notorious "Fort" Ardwick housing development, now empty and near derelict just 20 years after completion, has a new neighbour in the form of 111 managed workspaces costing £1.7 million, giving hope to this run-down inner city area.

Faced with high levels of unemployment, particularly among the Afro-Caribbean population, members of the Caribbean Islands Organisations' Co-ordinating Committee decided in 1986 to set up their own company to encourage aspiring entrepreneurs.

They formed CARIOCCA Enterprises (Manchester) Ltd to make a project designed to meet economic and social needs and to be economically viable and have a sustained effect.

Assisted by Bradford Micro Firms as its business consultant, architects Michael Hyde and Associates, and with advice from the employment officer of the Manchester Council for Community Relations, the board raised finance from the environment department

through Manchester city council, which also provided the site on a long-term lease, one and a half miles from the city centre.

The awards assessors were "most impressed by the tenacity of the CARIOCCA board to overcome many difficulties" along the way and, despite enormous competition from other category winners in south Wales, London, and Glasgow, it was agreed that this project should receive the Charles Douglas-Horne Award as the most outstanding entry this year.

Occupancy rates are well above 90 per cent, with between 250 and 300 people employed on site. In addition to the workspaces, there are training, business counselling and support services, such as secretarial help, book-keeping and security. Tenants include accountants, couriers, dressmakers, meat wholesalers and building contractors.

The workspaces are an example of practical efforts by local people to solve their own problems by stimulating the birth and growth of new businesses.

After six years, during which the Community Enterprise Scheme has attracted more than 1,300 entries, the dogged determination and ability of community entrepreneurs throughout the country to deliver never ceases to amaze me. The projects demonstrate a remarkable range of achievement, vitality and innovation, often against enormous odds.

This year we have seen particularly encouraging winners in the categories for Training and Business. The Bethesda Enterprise Workshops, in Liverpool, for example, involve more than 100 trainees in the renovation and adaptation of three buildings, with a new link block, which will provide managed workshops and offices, a day nursery, shops, gymnasium and other facilities.

CARIOCCA Enterprises in Manchester, winner of the Business category and the Charles Douglas-Horne Award for the most outstanding entry, is an example of the ability of the Afro-Caribbean communities to bring to life their dreams for the future. Manchester city council is to be congratulated on giving this project its whole-hearted support.

For the first time, we have introduced a category for Rural Initiatives. Taf & Cledau Rural Initiative, in Dyfed, South Wales,

*'I have the deepest admiration for those who give their life and energy in a selfless quest to rebuild their neighbourhood'*



A message from the Prince of Wales, patron of the Scheme

was a very strong contender for the top award and has many similarities with the CARE project, based in Banbury, which received the Charles Douglas-Horne award two years ago. I am delighted that the

Prince of Wales Committee, in Cardiff, is one of the partners with local councils and professional advisers.

Sustainability is one of the key criteria in assessing entries. For that reason the special Chairman's Award this year, to the North Kensington Amenity Trust, in London, is of great significance. For 20 years the trust has forged ahead with a wide-ranging programme for the economic and social benefit of local people. It was one of the earliest community enterprise projects in the country and continues to provide inspiration and hope to many other groups.

But to secure a sustainable future for such marvellous projects we must ensure that they are adequately resourced. That is why a year ago I issued a challenge to those with financial clout to find a way forward. Yesterday and this morning more than 50 delegates have been addressing themselves to the problem, at a seminar sponsored by British Petroleum and the environment department. I will be fascinated to hear the results of their deliberations at today's awards ceremony.

For those who give their life and energy in a selfless quest to rebuild their neighbourhood, I have nothing but the deepest admiration.

## Pioneer project is an inspiration to others

In the annals of community enterprise, North Kensington Amenity Trust in west London shares a special place as one of the country's most innovative pioneering projects.

The trust was formed as a partnership between voluntary associations and the local authority in 1971, to repair the damage caused by the new A40 Westway slicing through the neighbourhood. Bulldozers had cleared a path to create the elevated road, leaving the area underneath abandoned and seemingly redundant.

Anger at what was happening to their "patch" moved local residents to action, with the formation of a playgroup in 1966. Five years later the trust was set up and negotiated to lease the land, at a peppercorn rent, from the transport department.

Today about £10 million has been invested in buildings on 20 of the 23 acres a fifth for commercial purposes and the balance for use by the local community. The offices, shops, light industrial

units, workshops and an outdoor market provide 750 jobs. Space has been provided for 25 local organisations and charities, landscaped gardens and an eight-acre sports and recreation centre.

Starting with a council grant of £25,000, it now has a turnover of £1 million. It was helped by other grants and loans from central and local government, and trusts such as Sainsbury and City Parochial. The trust now employs 43 full-time staff and is self-sufficient.

The assessors described the results as "stunning". What impressed them was the scale of the project, and the continuing vitality and commitment of local people. Lord Scarman, chairman of the scheme, decided its contribution and inspiration to others should be recognised with the first Chairman's Award.

© The Community Enterprise Scheme vice-chairman is John Thompson; secretary, Charles Kneivt, and administrator, Robin Dean. The main sponsors of the awards are The Times, the Royal Institute of British Architects, and Business in the Community.

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Wales: The Waterfront, North Wales: Carmarthen After School Centre, London.

□ Honorable Mentions: Cheshire Housing for Young People, Cheshire; Gifford Project, Aberdeen; Hamlet Village Housing Cooperative, Liverpool; Woodmen's Court, Boston, Lincoln; Kingsmead Neighbourhood Improvement Scheme, Bath; Mullock Community Project, Farnham, Norfolk; DDA Clough Valley Community Resource Centre, Co Tyrone; NIS, Banbury-by-Dale Post Office & Shop, Banbury, Oxfordshire; The Silkstone Heritage Stores Project, Barnsley; Woodton Courtyard Villagers' Stores, Minshous; Lifford Community Post Office, Warrickshire; 10 to 2 Narrow Boat Project, Northwich, Cheshire; Mersey Fachwerk, Caernarfon, Wales; Cambridge Open Doors Community, Ulsterpool, Scotland; The Shelter Centrepoint, Soho, London; Wee Hub Day Care Centre, Paisley, Clydebank.

Cheshire, was the Charles Douglas-Horne Award as well as the category Award. Commendations: Macgregor Pool, Isle of Jura, Argyll.

□ The Community Enterprise Award for Training, sponsored by Media & Sponsor plc - Bethesda Enterprise Workshops, Liverpool. Commendations: Women's Information Drop-in Centre, Belfast.

□ The Rural Community Initiative Award, sponsored by the Rural Development Commission and the Post Office - Taf & Cledau Rural Initiative, Dyfed, South Wales. Commendations: Alnwick District Playhouses Trust, Northumbria; Pigg & Moryah School House Project, Bakewell; Cordenden Community Stores, Loughgelly, Fife.

□ The RIBA Community Architecture Award, sponsored by the Royal Institute of British Architects - West Road, Loughgelly, Fife. Commendations: Mortgag Centre, Broadway, Belfast.

□ The Community Development Foundation Award for Partnership, sponsored by the Community Development Foundation - Palace for Lorne Project, Leith, Edinburgh. Commendations: Llynwylfa Terraces Project, Rhondda, South

Wales: The Waterfront, North Wales: Carmarthen After School Centre, London.

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West Indians made to wait as DeFreitas makes a case for being considered an England all-rounder with his first half-century in 36 attempts

## Sting in the tail gives selectors food for thought

By ALAN LEE, CRICKET CORRESPONDENT

TRENT BRIDGE (fourth day of five): West Indies, with nine second innings wickets standing, need 95 runs to beat England

SHORTLY before tea yesterday, England's three selectors could be seen through a window of the Trent Bridge pavilion, closeted in a private room with their private thoughts. They had convened as the West Indies prepared to win this third Test with more than a day to spare, yet by the time they broke up a fifth day was assured and a miracle was not out of the question.

If the remarkable events of the evening encouraged Messrs Gooch, Dexter and Stewart to postpone their solemn deliberations on defeat and its debtors, the same debate can surely resume some time today. And yet, by adding 96 for the last two wickets of an otherwise abysmal innings, the England tailenders at least required the West Indies to tackle a target rather than a formality.

Philip DeFreitas, whose urge for acceptance as an all-rounder has always floundered on the ticklish fact that he makes so few runs, scored his maiden Test half-century at the 36th attempt. He was joined, in a last-wicket stand of 58, by David Lawrence, who started out being pro-

tested by his partner but rapidly shed his minder and set about some increasingly desperate pace bowling with cheerful disrespect.

When West Indies at last set out in pursuit of 115 and the inspired Lawrence, his chest almost bursting buttons on his extra large shirt, took a wicket with his second delivery, the ground was in a ferment. There were those here, I am sure, who nudged their neighbours and reminded them of Headingley in 1981.

But when the reinflated bubble of this morning, England will be left to reflect on how they twice relinquished commanding positions with thoroughly poor cricket, first with the bat and then in the field, and how ultimately their best batting proved incapable of dealing with the quality fast bowling of Ambrose and Marshall.

At 25-3, on Saturday evening, England were beaten bar another of the heroic innings we have already seen in this series from Gooch and Smith. This time, however, Gooch was already gone, yesterday, his lieutenant let him down. Lamb added only one scoring stroke to his overnight 25 before departing a Test crease for what might just be the last time. Smith, having failed all attempts to dislodge him in

two previous innings spanning ten hours, could manage only 15. It was asking too much of him to carry the burden again.

It is an alarming fact that four of England's leading six do not boast a half-century between them in these first three Tests and, whatever the selectorial judgment may be, it seems inconceivable that they can remain loyal to the same order, even if they decline to alter the personnel.

Lamb was beaten twice by Ambrose and had a narrow escape against Marshall before falling in the day's fifth over. He became the third man in the game, after Gooch and Atherton, to be out without offering a stroke. Marshall won the lbw shout and it was difficult to argue.

Richards rested Ambrose surprisingly early, after only 40 minutes, but his choice of Walsh was, at first, fully vindicated. Smith, attempting to force off the back foot, misjudged the bounce and edged to slip; Russell was bowled off his pads by a ball keeping wickedly low and Pringle sliced a rising ball to gully.

In the midst of all this, Ramprakash's lengthy tenure was ended in Ambrose's first over from the Pavilion end, an over which emphasised how different the game can look when this huge man with the metronomic off-stump line and the imperceptible changes of pace and trajectory is in action. The bat was beaten four times in the over before Ramprakash went to one he did well to get any part of the bat on. Having begun with more care than in his eccentric first innings, DeFreitas quickly took a view that his best chance lay in counter-attack.

He rode his luck, being dropped on 22, but played some genuinely good strokes too. This has already been much his best series with the ball and now, at last, he is proving he can bat as well.

Illingworth's cut to gully brought Lawrence hustling in and if, at first, the West Indians were amused by his style, the smile soon faded. He was put mercilessly through the mill of short-pitch balls as the score mounted and Richards, who had extraordinarily left Walsh bowling unchanged for 20 overs, finally had to summon the redundant Allen to end the fun.

A day much interrupted by drizzle and darkness was now ablaze and Lawrence kept it burning. Simmons's impulsive drive, edged to Russell, might even have had England believing in the miracle. This morning, surely, they will be disabused.



On the run: Marshall successfully appeals for lbw against Lamb yesterday

## Illingworth's tactics send a fatal signal

JOHN WOODCOCK

IF ENGLAND lose the third Test match today they could be said to have been doing so from the moment Illingworth began to bowl deliberately wide of the leg stump last Friday afternoon, when West Indies were 108 for three in reply to England's by no means contemptible first innings total of 300. It was a craven piece of cricket, which continued even after West Indies had lost a fourth wicket at 118.

Had it been a calculated effort to bowl in what rough patches there were outside the right-hander's leg stump, it would not have been entirely negative. That, after all, is a ploy long practised by left-arm spinners when their more orthodox methods have failed. Norman Gifford used it at times for Worcestershire, as Illingworth does himself.

When Richie Benaud bowled his leg breakers from round the wicket in the Old Trafford Test match of 1961, it was to pitch in the bowlers' footmarks. With England storming to victory, or so it seemed, he tried it as a last resort — with spectacular results. Within a couple of hours Australia had retained the Ashes. In Salisbury, one of the very few peddlars of leg spin in English cricket today, does it regularly for Sussex, though more as a protective measure than a means of wresting the initiative.

It has been suggested, erroneously, that Allan Border, another slow left-arm, spent a lot of time aiming at the footmarks in the West Indies recently and thereby tying up their batsmen, but that is not so. He did a certain amount of it, it is true, but only, to any extent, in Georgetown, and of the five wickets he got there all were taken with balls pitching on or outside the off stump. Logic, for example, was caught at the wicket, and Haynes at silly mid-off.

Anyway, to suppose that Illingworth was not trying to bowl a questionable and particularly tedious form of leg theory, would be unfair to

him — because that is how it looked. Had his target been the footmarks, such as they were by then, he would surely not have bowled as wide as he did.

It is hard to see it as not having been a bad psychological error. It was like a footballer, resorting to endless touch-kicking early in a match, to save itself from defeat. To make that more difficult the rules of rugby were changed, just as the laws of cricket would need to be if such bowling became commonplace. Tried when it was here, it conveyed to the West Indians, in unmistakable terms, that although England were doing quite well, they were already "kicking for touch".

So today, weather permitting and barring some wonderful surprise, England will be back at square one, their lead in the series gone, and with their confidence at a low ebb, despite their tailend rally yesterday. Those who had not played Test cricket against them until this summer know now that West Indies are a genuinely different proposition from any of England's other opponents. Ramprakash is scoring slowly but growing up fast; Hick is finding success in county cricket, easily come by, to be a dangerous anodyne. The English batting order is in some disorder, and West Indies have run into form. England will do well to share the series from here, let alone win it.

## Kent plan to build new school

KENT county cricket club is to build a new full-size six-net £400,000 indoor cricket school on its St Lawrence ground at Canterbury.

Building will start next month and the school is scheduled to open in time for the schoolboy classes at Christmas.

The school will have a viewing gallery and will be multi-purpose, suitable for indoor football, hockey, basketball, badminton and aerobics. A Caribbean family day with admission prices slashed by half is being staged by Kent for the second day of their game against the West Indians at Canterbury on Sunday July 21.

Admission price for the Sunday only has been cut from £4 to £2, a steel band will play during the interval.

Brian Luckhurst, the Kent cricket administrator, said: "Cutting the price like that is a bold step, and we hope it will pay off and attract people with their families into the ground to watch what has been the best team in the world over the last ten years."

## Pizza puts money on hockey league

By SYDNEY FRISKIN

A SPONSORSHIP package of £500,000 for three years by Pizza Express was announced yesterday for the expanded national hockey league which starts on September 29 with 18 teams in each of the two divisions. The overall benefit from the recently-expired Poundstretcher sponsorship was about the same.

In the first year, 1991-2, the Hockey Association will receive £100,000 for the running of the league. The sum of £50,000 will be spent on travelling expenses and hotel accommodation for the clubs who will now have to pay an

increased entry fee of £500. It was £150 last season.

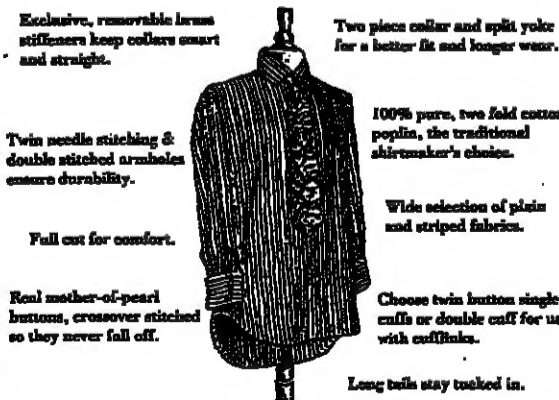
Pizza Express is already sponsor of the London League. Its managing director, Peter Boizot, a vice-president hopes that his support for the national league would continue to sharpen the image of the game and help England and Great Britain gain success at international and Olympic events.

David Faulkner, captain of Havant, winners of the first division title last season, has told his club he will not be able to give total commitment next season as he needs a rest.

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## Wimbledon must read signs of the time

By ANDREW LONGMORE  
TENNIS CORRESPONDENT

IT WAS a confusing Wimbledon, a championship of more highs and lows than even the weather forecaster could muster. A monsoon in the first week, a brief heatwave on the final weekend, and through both tropical extremes a bewildering variety of themes and emotions that transcended the technical quality of the matches.

There was Navratilova's decline, Graf's revival and Stich's rise, and there was Andre Agassi. Almost single-handedly, Agassi kept hopes afloat during a miserable first week. When everything was under water and every announcement began with the words "Ladies and Gentlemen, I'm afraid..." the colourful American whetted appetites.

He arrived on centre court in pristine white, but the freshness and the speed of his tennis were more dazzling. Even his five-set defeat by David Wheaton was over in two and three-quarter hours, which endeared him to Alan Mills, the hard-pressed tournament referee.

Miraculously, Mills nearly succeeded in keeping everyone happy. His most persistent critic was Boris Becker, who felt he had been asked to wait too long in the first week

and play too much in the second. Becker had to play six times in seven days, which was a hard schedule for such a big man, and by the final he was physically and emotionally spent. "I feel very old," he said after losing his third final in four years.

But he was as dignified as ever in defeat. To lose to Edberg is acceptable, to lose to your Davis Cup partner, rather less so. But Becker still climbed over the net to

congratulate the winner, which took some courage. "I know the feeling he has," Becker said. He will know it again, too, but today he must have a strange feeling: No. 1 in the world, No. 2 in Germany. More than once on Sunday, Becker must have wished that Edberg, a much safer foe, had been on the other side of the net.

Like Becker when he first took the Wimbledon title at the age of 17 and celebrated his triumph with a takeaway pizza, like Graf when she won her first title three years ago, Stich knew no fear. He is five years older and a maturer character than Becker was then but his success, based on a relentless serve and boundless self-belief, is as unexpected, if only because in a game that seems to be moving faster every day, he has revived a touch of the gentleman amateur. Stich decided to turn to professional tennis only when he had completed his exams and gained a place at university.

One question awaits the Wimbledon committee when it sits down to review the 105th championships. Can it, in all honesty, ignore the success of the middle Sunday? The players think not. They enjoyed themselves hugely, Mexican wave and all, in a day of fervour that should become a regular part of the championships.

There is no excuse now. The fear that football-style entry would encourage football-

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There is no excuse now. The fear that football-style entry would encourage football-

year screened 44 hours, compared with 19 hours in 1990. However, Trans World International, the television arm of McCormack's company, International Marketing Group (IMG), also made a 52-minute daily programme of highlights, which was distributed to 14 countries. The BBC has the facilities to cover five courts at one time and 12 foreign crews also had cameras at the championships.



Capriati: future winner

style behaviour proved unfounded, and while the use of the middle Sunday was purely an emergency measure, the first Saturday is a ready alternative and one that should be taken.

Thought will also have to be given to encouraging variety in the men's game. Grass favours the serve-and-volleyer, but you can have too much of a good thing and the presence of four massive servers led to a thoroughly monotonous pair of semi-finals.

Courier, a baseliner, and Stich produced some of the best tennis of the fortnight in their quarter-final because, like McEnroe and Borg, there was a contrast of style. Softer, fluffier balls and softer, slower courts are two immediate ways of encouraging talented clay-courtiers like Courier and

Agassi. But something needs to be done or the next generation might decide Wimbledon is not worth the effort. Like the middle Sunday, nothing is sacred.

Not even Navratilova, who found Jennifer Capriati too spritely and the age gap of 19 years too overwhelming. The young American played the shot of the tournament, a backhand lob played with such precision and control under pressure that it is inconceivable she will not be back to win the title in a year or two.

Like Nick Brown, who produced the most remarkable result of the tournament in beating Goran Ivanisevic, there was no time for Capriati to steady herself after the euphoria. Brown at least produced the best quote of the championships. "Now I can retire a happy man," he said as he came off court.

He can, too, and concentrate on producing the British champion everyone craves. By then, though, the championships might have emigrated to Hastingstone or — given that three of the four singles finalists and the girls' singles champion, Barbara Rittner, were German — to Berlin.

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